P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,887—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st Mar.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4089	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Kiansberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains,	Tons.	To sail on or about
** FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,044	20th April, 1900,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feilner	4,235	15th May, 1900,
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 635,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona,	5,159	27th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Mar. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANYS.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,380	D. Costa	29th March.
" SINGAPORE	3,685	E. Pizzarello	26th April.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	925	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,600, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 24th March, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 13,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd April.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 3rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomrah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th April.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900,
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

LOWEST PRICES! BEST QUALITY!!

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

STORES AND WINES
AND
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
CUTLERY, JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE,
GYMKHANA KIT & CAMP FURNITURE.
HOSIERY AND HATS.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Particular attention is given to the PROMPT DESPATCH OF ORDERS and SPECIAL TERMS are given to MESSES and CLUBS.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED. COMPARE OUR PRICES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

	Retail. Rs. a.	Doz. Rs. a.
AKEODERMA (For skin diseases in animals)	1 0	9 0
ALTERATIVE CONDITION Powder... (For horses)	1 8	15 0
ANTISEPTIC EAUDE COLOGNE ... (For the toilet and sick room)	1 4	12 0
BAEL and ARROWROOT ..... (For diarrhœa and dysentery)	2 8	24 0
CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER ... (For dogs and domestic pets)	0 12	7 0
CHEMICAL FOOD ..... (For constitutional debility, scrofula, &c.)	1 0	9 0
CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA Mixture. (of great efficiency.)	1 0	8 0
CHRYSAROBINE (GOA POWDER).. (For parasitic skin diseases)	0 8	3 0
CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE ..... (A lasting hair dye)	2 0	16 0
CORN and WART REMOVER ..... (A painless cure for corns, &c.)	1 0	8 0
EASTON'S SYRUP ..... (A prompt and powerful tonic)	1 8	14 0
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE ..... (The celebrated hair dressing)	1 8	15 8
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN ..... (A very superior extract)	1 12	16 0
EXTRACT OF MUTTON ..... (Containing all the properties)	3 0	30 0
EXTRACT OF BEEF ..... (Liebig's process)	1 4	13 0
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR ..... (A delicious powder substitute)	1 4	12 0
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS..... (An ideal laxative)	0 12	8 0
LAVENDER WATER ..... (Unequalled)	1 6	12 0
LIQUOR CHIRATTINE ..... (Substitute for quinine)	1 12	17 0
PAPARIDINE ..... (Cure for indigestion)	2 0	20 0
PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP ..... (Very efficacious in cough)	1 0	8 0
PILE REMEDY..... (A quick and painless cure)	1 8	14 0
POMEGRANATE AND ARROWROOT (For diarrhœa, dysentery, &c)	2 8	24 0
RHEUMATIKON ..... (For rheumatism, Lumbago &c.)	1 0	10 0
SACCHARO CHIRATTINE ..... (Quinine substitute)	1 0	10 0
ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA ..... (A blood purifier)	2 0	18 0
SICILIAN DEPILATORY ..... (For the removal of hair)	1 8	10 0
VITAL INVIGORATOR ..... (The great nerve tonic)	3 0	30 0

PRICE LIST WITH DESCRIPTIONS, FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER.

83 AND 85 MEDOWS STREET.

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATE CREAM, NOUGAT AND ALMONDS, PLUM AND MADEIRA CAKES, SMALL PASTRY, ITALIAN ICED PASTRY, CHEESE, CAKES, PETITS FOURS AND MACAROONS.

The above are manufactured daily on the premises

BY EUROPEAN CONFECTIONERS.

ICES.

CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS AND MANUFACTURERS

AT CAIRO, AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF OUR OWN WORLD-RENOWNED HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Also Importers of the following :—

Best Continental HAVANA and Real MANILA CIGARS, INDIAN CIGARS, by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ld., McDowell & Co., Oakes & Co., Ld., and "The Planters."

BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCOS

For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

GRAND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever, Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Rs. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

GUN METAL GOODS.

PLAIN, MOIRE SILK, FANCY WROUGHT, SILVER STRIPED AND SET TURQUOISE.

GUN METAL CIGARETTE CASES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CASES.
GUN METAL MATCH BOXES.
GUN METAL SOVEREIGN BOXES.
GUN METAL CIGAR CUTTERS.
GUN METAL CIGARETTE TUBES.
GUN METAL CIGAR TUBES.
GUN METAL CARD CASES.
GUN METAL MEMO BOOKS.
GUN METAL PENKNIVES.
GUN METAL PENCIL CASES.
GUN METAL SLEEVE LINKS.
GUN METAL WATCH CHAINS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	11
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 5th April, 1900, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Appointment of the President for 1900-1901.
2. (a) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding a letter from Professor O. V. Muller, who resigns his seat on the Comittee.
(b) Election of a member of the Standing Committee.
3. Letter from Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Pirbhoy—Asking for permission to his absence.
4. Letter from Professor O. V. Muller—Asking for sanction to his absence.
5. Letter from Mr. H. G. Gell—Requesting approval to the cause of his absence.
6. Resolution of Government in the General Department—Re-appointing Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya and appointing Mr. Macdonald to be Members of the Standing Committee.
7. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the Grievor's Humane Cattle-killer.
8. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees held on the 25th January 1900.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee.
9. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 17,500 to meet an excess in the charges payable to the Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway Company for commission on the collection of Town Duties, &c.
10. Recommending that the letter to the President from Mr. Cowasji Cursetji regarding the drainage arrangements of his house in Bhatwadi Lane, Parel, be recorded, as the Commissioner has ordered the proceedings in the case to be stopped.
11. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the Municipal land situated near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Section at Dadar, which was proposed to be leased to Mr. Shapurji Jamsetji Daji.
12. Letter from the Secretary, Railway Commission, Bombay—Forwarding a copy of the Report of the Commission on the scheme for Railway communication to, and trade facilities at the Docks, Bombay.
13. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the leasing of ground at Henry Road for the construction of Latrines.
14. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding permission asked for by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to construct a portion of the approach road leading to the new Matunga Station on the strip of Municipal land over the Tulsi Main.
15. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding correspondence regarding the construction of the new Street along Peru Lane and Hamalwadi Road from Girgaon Road to Trinity Street.
16. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding the Health Officer's Report for the fourth Quarter of 1899.
17. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey regarding the treatment of plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital with Professor Lustig's serum during January 1900.
18. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding an application of the contractors for the new Building of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China that the fee to be charged for the erection of scaffolding be reduced.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee.
19. Recommending sanction to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 3,200 to meet Law charges appertaining to the year 1897-98.
20. Approving, subject to Corporation's order, the selection of certain Banks for the deposit of surplus money.
21. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 950 to meet an excess in the grant for water-supply to Love Grove Pumping Station.
22. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,300 to meet an excess in the grant for the lighting of Streets and Bandars.
23. Forwarding a memorandum from the Commissioner as showing that the turning off of water connection or non-payment of water rates will not be sufficient for compelling the payment of taxes, &c.
24. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of the tenders of Mr. Sitaram Luxman for the supply of carts and bullocks for a period of three years at the rate of annas 11 for a single bullock, Rs. 1-2-0 for a pair of bullocks, and Rs. 1-5-0 for a cart and bullocks.
25. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to an arrangement proposed by the City Improvement Trust for the maintenance of the Hanging Gardens at Globs' Road.
26. Letter from Government in the General Department—Replying to the President's letter in which it was represented that the Corporation had not received from the Improvement Trust sufficient materials to enable their Committee to express an opinion on certain schemes proposed by the Board, and suggesting the appointment of a permanent Committee of reference, to consider and report on any scheme proposed by the Trustees.
27. Letter from the Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding copy of a Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Board for the year 1900-1901.
28. Letter from the Commissioner—Explaining how setbacks are enforced and why the house near Dr. Liston's Dispensary at Chanbanwadi was not set back, &c.
29. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting that 877 bicycles and 8 tricycles were taxed for the Quarter ending 31st December 1899, and that the amount levied was Rs. 1,743-12.
30. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting his remarks and suggestions on Mr. W. Santo Crimp's report on surface water disposal and subsoil drainage.
31. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of receiving short period deposits from the public, &c.
32. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the laying of a 6 inch pipe drain for the drainage of the premises abutting on Double Murder Lane at Bangarga Tank.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—
33. Recommending sanction to the purchase of land belonging to Mr. Kashinath Dewji Dauru, admeasuring about 2,334 square yards.
34. Forwarding Papers regarding the expenditure incurred on plague operations during the current official year.
35. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to the 23rd March 1900.
36. Return showing attendance of Councillors at Corporation, Standing Committee, and Committee and Sub-Committee Meetings, and changes in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during 1899-1900.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—
37. Forwarding Commissioner's report on the proposed increase in the monthly payments on account of Police charges, with a suggestion that the papers be referred to the Committee appointed to report on various references regarding Police charges.
38. Recommending sanction to the payment to Mr. A. Thomson of the available Auditors' allowance for the period during which he was sole Auditor.
39. Forwarding a letter from Mr. Mirza Muharam Bhai regarding the provision of a separate burial ground for the Bhai community, and the Commissioner's report thereon, with a suggestion that the applicant be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.
40. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 300 to meet an excess that will be caused by the appointment of Mr. Pandurang G. Joshi as Head Mali of the Victoria Gardens on Rs. 50 per mensem.
41. Forwarding a letter from the Secretary, reporting that Government have obtained the sanction of the Government of India to a permanent and unconditional loan of his services to the Municipality.
42. Letter from Government in the General Department—Stating that the Governor in Council is not satisfied that a case is made out for an amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act with a view to extend the period allowed to the Corporation for making a representation to Government in respect of a scheme under the Act.
43. Letter from Government in the General Department—Forwarding copy of a letter addressed by Government to the Chairman City of Bombay Improvement Trust, on the subject of the necessity for efficient regulations as regards height of building and provision of air spaces in Bombay.
44. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding Reports from the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer on house gullies.
45. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding the improvement of Mathew Road and Girgaon Road at the foot of French Bridge.
46. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a letter from Mr. Jerjeebhoy Framji Petit regarding the proposed Public Hall.
47. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to an extension of 'Pepalwadi Lane.'
48. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 7th March 1900.
49. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposed new Market at or near Supari Bag Road.
50. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees held on the 9th March 1900.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee :—
51. Recommending sanction to an excess expenditure of Rs. 4,451 2 0 incurred in the purchase of land in connection with the sewerage of Managon Sectional District, &c.
52. Recommending that the letter from Mr. K. S. Sanghani regarding certain work done at house Nos. 268-272, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, be recorded.
53. Recommending sanction to an extra grant of Rs. 2,000 to meet an excess over the grant provided for the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for 1899-1900.
54. Recommending sanction to the writing off of Rs. 11 13 2, being the cost of private work done at premises belonging to Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ossman and subsequently purchased by Mr. Raghunath Mukand.
55. Granting two months' leave to Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, and appointing Mr. L. W. Michael to act for him.
56. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 2,500 to meet printing charges incurred by the Municipal Secretary in excess of the Budget grant for 1899-1900.
57. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the improvement of Bhuleshwar Ward.
58. Letter from the Commissioner—Regarding a proposal to acquire 2,265 square yards of ground at Arthur Road, the property of Col. F. S. Weir, which comes within the lines of a proposed road in the Agripada District.
59. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Explaining the reason for the excess in the Budget grant for advertisement charges for 1899-1900.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

60. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report as to the causes of malarial fever on the western slope of Malabar Hill.
61. From the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, Kt., —For appointing Mr. C. T. Burke to be President of the Corporation for the year 1900-1901.
62. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a half-yearly list of houses to which additional floor or floors have been allowed to be added.
63. From Mr. Kalubhai Lalubhai—Requesting Commissioner to submit draft Bye-Laws which would reconcile the present practice with the law regarding Standing Committee elections and secure separate presiding and returning officers for such election.
64. From Mr. Hirjee Bomanji Festonji Master—For obtaining information from the Commissioner as to the number of house gullies in each ward ; the number of flushing engines employed ; the intervals at which gullies and sewers are flushed ; the approximate number of gullies and sewers flushed per diem ; the number of flushing-gangs employed daily ; whether the flushing engines and the staff are sufficient for the efficient flushing of all gullies and sewers, and whether any written complaints have been received from the public with regard to any irregularity in flushing gullies or sewers during the last two years.
65. From Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, and adjourning the Corporation out of respect to his memory.
66. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—For urging Government to undertake the necessary legislation for protecting the public from the danger of dog-bites.

By Order of the President,

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Offices, Bombay, 27th March 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SALE OF WORK.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

LADY JENKINS

Will be held in the S. P. G. MISSION HOUSE, BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, AND TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, THE 28TH AND 29TH MARCH,

On behalf of the Women's MISSION ASSOCIATION OF S. P. G.

Mrs. MACARTHUR will have a table, and other English and some Parsi Ladies will assist.

There will be numerous pretty Dresses, Pinafores, under Clothing and baby Linen FOR SALE, also all kinds of Fancy Things and Toys

The Sale will be OPENED at 4 P.M., TO-DAY, by LADY JENKINS and be continued on THURSDAY, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 4 to 7 P.M.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an Advertisement for the Auction Sale on the 28th inst., at 3 P.M., by Messrs. Bennett and Co. of 1000 Full-pressed Bales Broach Ginned Cotton, good (class, under order of JETHMAL KANIALAL and alleged to be on account and risk of myself notice is hereby given that I have NOTHING to do with the said 1,000 Bales and that I have never entered into any contract for the purchase of those Bales with JETHMAL KANIALAL, and that the said Jethmal Kanialal wrongly alleges that I entered into a contract for such purchase with him, because he is indebted to me in a large sum of money.

EBJEE COOMERSEY.

Bombay, 27th March, 1900.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

"SCOTLAND'S BEST."

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.
CLUB BLEND "
O. H. L. LIQUEUR "
SLATER'S V. O. "
RODGER'S GLENLIVET "
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR "
PRIVATE RESERVE "

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry.

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH"

CIGARETTES,

(Made in London by Messrs. J.B. JOHNSON & Co.), and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transwaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

THE "DILKHOOSH"

ARE THE FINEST AND BEST CIGARETTES GOING.

SOLD BY

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., D. MERWAN & Co., HORMUZ SHERIAR IRANI, and all respectable Tobacconists.

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBVY,

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	45	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	70	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 ...	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	8
" FOLDING POCKET, 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'S EYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2....	3	4
" Do. do. No. 4....	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4....	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,

1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ...	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ...	17
Examination and Certificate ...	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ...	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG LADY desires an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS; English, Mathematics, French, Latin, Drawing and Music, (Piano and Violin); address "C. N. S." care of this Paper.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35. Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel Lounge Suits, Rs. 30. Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Handsomely marked MUSKCAT. (Vibert Zibetha) partially tamed. Apply SARDAR OOMER JUMALL, Commission Stables, Byculla.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14. Likeness guranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Wanted, two clever positive workers—Platinotype and Silver, only competent men need apply—MANAGER, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Bombay.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

WANTED.—BOOKS 2nd hand or new on ARCHITECTURE. Send list with prices to "J. H.," care of Thos. Cook & Son, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLOOR of PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view. For Rent and other particulars apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELI, care of Messrs. A. Bhicaji & Co., Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—FIRST FLOOR, No. 4, Church Gate Street, as Office or Shop. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

TO LET, fully-furnished, and in excellent order, throughout, from 16th April to 1st November. The BUNGALOW, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, for many years occupied by the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, 4 bed rooms, 5 bath rooms, billiard room and stable, ample servants and stable accommodation. Rent Rs. 400 a month. The bungalow it is believed is to be let unfurnished after 1st November by CUMMOO SULEMAN & Co. Apply J. MACPHERSON, No. 25, High Court.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrions, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and still Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Tuesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

"A GOOD NAME AT HOME is a Tower of Strength Abroad." This truth has been perfectly verified by the history of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS which effected their first cures in Bombay and India, where they are made and where they still have the largest sale. They are universally recognised as the best remedies for Malarious, Bilious, and Influenza fevers and mild forms of Plague. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills, and Batliwalla & Co's. Cholera Pill are sold everywhere at Re. 1 per bottle, less trade discount. Sole Manufacturer, Dr. BATLIWALLA, Warli, Dadar and Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS :—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

KILLS, BUGS. FLEAS. MOTHS. BEETLES. MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a prefectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Werewether Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood teakwood household furniture, made to order, by Dewjee Canjee, and nearly new, plateware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., table ornaments, kerosine oil cooking stove, pictures, carpets, wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late Mr. H. HANNA.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 500 BAGS EPSOM SALT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Warehouse No. 5, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Rothenfels.

BINATE 500 bags Epsom Salt.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel, by order of the concerned, the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Joosub Abba, (Cheap Jack and Co.) Tailor and Outfitter, consisting of neckties, blankets, leather portmanteaus, Kilwood and straw hats, English boots and shoes, sleeping suits, ready made woollen and cotton suits, shirts, woollen and cotton socks, white linen shirts, walking sticks, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit buyers, and is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Gibb's Road, Cumballa Hill, opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s premises, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, and crockery, 3 and 4 light Tucker's Argand lamps, old China jars, bedsteads, folding harmonium, pneumatic bicycle, table ornaments, carpets, pictures, lamps, etc., the property of the late FRAMJEE DORABJEE BAHADURJEE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No. 48, Lawrence D'Lima Street, Mazagon, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., the household furniture of the late Mr. JOSEPH ROMUALD VIVEIROS, consisting of carved sofas, pier tables, chiffonier, teapoys, cushioned and wicker arm chairs, screen, side board, dining table, cupboards, cots, square Pianoforte by Mc. Combie and Wright, hanging lamps, clock, pictures, table ornaments, figures, books, crockery, copper pots, &c.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture plateware, glassware and crockery, cottage piano by Sound in good order, Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new goat's pneumatic bicycle, Singapore cane furniture, lamp, table ornaments, carpets garden plants in pots, &c., the property of MADAME LILY HOWARD.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE OLD RACE COURSE, OR RIPON ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Nurrotumdas Candas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Monajee Nilajee Vunjari, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of June, 1893, and made between the mortgagor of the one part, and Luckmidas Kandas Nalavala of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate at the Old Race Course or Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1030 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 133, new No. A-13564, old survey No. 277 and new survey No. 13554 and under the Foras Tenure and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4035 (1) and street No. 252 and bounded on the north and west by a public passage, on the east by the property of Sokar bin Poput and on the south by the property of Shaikh Ahmed Hussein and Adunji Abdul Hussein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING STORES, CYCLES, &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. at No. , Hornby Row, First floor, opposite Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., a very large consignment of electrical mechanical and engineering stores, consisting of :—Screw-cutting lathes, tools, dynomos, cycles, electric lamps, magnesium flash lamps, arc lamps, one complete set wall telephone, table telephones, one electro-plating set complete, sextant, one chemical scale with platinum weights, one table scale complete sets of weights, one ellisson's indicator ; magneto-electro machines, transmitters including a very large lot of incandescent electric lamps of all sizes. Besides a large lot of irons, steel carbons, brass weights, glass insulators, brass valve, drawing board, teakwood tables, etc. etc.

Goods will be on view from FRIDAY, the 30th inst. and will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th March, 1900. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Paradise Lodge, No. 2, Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Winbridge and others, best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, one handsome mahogany sweet-toned square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Persian and Brussels carpets, rich cleographs and oil-paintings, one spring built vis-a-vis with bay waler horse and harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of GRATTAN GEARY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in Sooderji Keshawji's Jatha, by order of Mr. Jiwnal Kanialal and on account and risk of Mr. Abjibhoy Oomersy—

1,000 full-pressed bales Broach machine ginned Cotton (good class).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Olive Lodge" Waudby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, one sweet-toned iron framed cottage piano, oleographs and pictures, ice box, bagatelle table, etc., etc., the property of CAPTAIN W. A. CUPPAGE.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria and Cross Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, one sweet-toned iron-framed cottage piano, one handsome English strong-built landau, spring and axle by Kilby, London, nearly new, &c., &c., the property of S. H. DAVID, Esq., leaving Bombay.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

Also 4 pieces of sussi, 4 silk khess, 1 piece of dyed cloth, 2 pieces kinkhab (German make) 4 pieces mulmal, 1 Sindhi carpet, 1 Sindi saddle bag.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.
1 second hand strong victoria in good order.
1 strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 lot of pigeons.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jubilee Mill, Kala Chowky Road, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plateware, one sweet toned folding harmonium, table ornaments, Japanese vases, hanging and table lamps, &c., the property of R. E. KATRAK, Esqr., Engineer, Jubilee Mill.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Vijlal Luckmidas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on Wednesday, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, gold, silver and pearl ornaments, consisting of gold sankla, gujra, bangles, necklace, kada, vank, chains, pearl vank, Dhoopri, kada, raiful, mala, diamond, emerald and ruby rings, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Edaljee Sorabjee Daver, Esq., and Rustomjee Ardesher Spencer, Esq., the executors of Bai Pirozbai, widow of Dhanjibhoy Dossabhoy Mama, deceased, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 1 p.m., at Gilder Street, Grant Road, the whole of the household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plate and plateware and other household effects belonging to the estate of the said deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma ; immediate relief ; permanent cure guaranteed or no price each Re. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cured promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), Y. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bomb

NOTICES.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, announce that an AGENCY of their Bank will be OPENED at MADRAS, within the next week, under the charge of Mr. GEORGE MILLER of their Bombay Office.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION as UNPAID PROBATIONERS in the above Department for Local Service as SIGNALLERS in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be held at NOON on TUESDAY, April 10th, 1900, at the Office of the Undersigned.

Intending Candidates must submit Copies of Certificates of Age (which must be under 20 years) and Character before the 5th April, 1900, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Assistant Superintendent, Telegraphs,
Bombay Sub-Division.

Bombay, 24th March, 1900.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 noon, on the 9th April, 1900, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office.

1. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

2. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WM. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th March, 1900.

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	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21 0

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No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 9·8m., 9·40s. Low water, 3·4m., 3·6s.
Departure of Lord Northcote for Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Patel Street, 3 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Major C. B. Mayne's Lecture on the Transvaal War, 5-30 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Sale of Work, S. P. G. Mission House, opposite Byculla Club, 4 to 7 p.m.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"The Coak in Ancient Iran," by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A.

VURJEEVANDAS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the last month the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,437, among them the number of new admissions was 739 being classified as stated below:—Hindus 431, Mussalmans 118, Parsees 43, Christians 107, and other classes 40. The average daily attendance was 87.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Porebandar, Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Daresalam, Ibo, Chindi and Zanzibar, per s.s. Goa, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 31st instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, &c., per s.s. Umona, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st instant.

DAMAUN.—From Wednesday to Monday there was not a single death from plague in Lower Damaun, though a few persons ile attacked in Kharawad. At Upper Damaun, plague has abated at Dholer, where a young man by name Dayaram Bhaishankar, goomasta of Mr. Lalcobboy Narsilal, the wealthy merchant of Upper Damaun, died of fever, which also victimised Mr. Abdul Rahiman, captain of the brig Amijad, belonging to Mr. Musaji Haji Ahmed, proprieter of the Bhimpore village. A few deaths from plague occurred during the last week at Chitlavad and Damao Sim in Upper Damaun, where people have commenced to leave their mandwas and return to heir houses.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—The weather has been cloudy this side for the past few days. There was a heavy fog on Thursday last, at Paddhari, under Jamnagar. Every thing at a distance of about six yards was obscured. The fog spread for about 20 miles.—The cotton crops having failed this side several cotton presses and ginning factories are closed.—Attempts to raise jowari crops by irrigation have so far proved successful at Verawal.—The earth-work of Halwad line, about 30 miles from Dhrangadhra is going on while another portion of the line from Halwad to Miahna Malia is under survey.—Mr. Motilal, the post-master of Bhownagar, is transferred to Viramgaum as inspector of the Viramgaum division. Mr. Lakhoobha who has been acting for the postal superintendent in Khandesh is to relieve Mr. Motilal.—The Limbdi Durbar has been purchasing bullocks from Sind for ploughing purposes.—A rumour is in circulation that Mr. Maganlal, the Huzur Shirestedar of Gondal, is to be appointed as Manager at Sayela.

NEFARIOUS TRADE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Framjee Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, brought upon remand and again charged Mella Amtha and Kaloo Dosa, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with selling a girl, named Javeir, a minor, to a Mahomedan woman, for immoral purpose. The two accused are the uncles of the girl and they all resided at a village, called Romeds, in the Baroda Territory. About the middle of December last, the accused, it is alleged, enticed the girl away from her mother's house, and brought her down to Bombay and sold her for Rs. 50 to a woman, named Laibee, who resided near French Bridge, Girgaum. The girl remained with Laibee for three days when the police appeared at the house and took her away. The two accused had in the meantime left Bombay. Laibee who is a woman of bad repute, was first prosecuted by the police on a charge of buying a minor for immoral purpose. She was convicted by a Presidency Magistrate and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The two accused were then arrested by the Baroda police and despatched to Bombay under the Extradition Act. The girl has a mother in her native country, but she is in a destitute condition. The accused in their defence said that owing to the distress prevailing in their country consequent on the famine, they arrived in Bombay in search of employment bringing the girl with them. They failed to obtain any work and returned to their native place, leaving the girl, in charge of Laibee. The magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sandeman Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framjee Bhicajee, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Didar Bux, an old woman of ill-fame, and Koolsambi, another woman of the same description, the former with selling a girl, named Manjula, a minor under 16 years, and the latter with buying her for an immoral purpose. Mr. Framjee stated that the transaction in question took place about seven months ago, the girl being sold for a sum of Rs. 20. He asked for a remand of the case in order to enable him to instruct the Public Prosecutor in the matter. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the first accused, applied for bail, which was refused. The case was remanded.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

ALLEGED FRAUD; IN REFUND OF TOWN DUTY.

EMPERATRIX VS. ABDULLA HAJEE ABDUL KARIM.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 6th February last, convicted the accused of having aided and abetted one Kashinath Govind in attempting to cheat, and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of a sum of Rs. 429-4-6 by way of refund duty; and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Khalil and Mr. S. M. Rele, appeared for the accused. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Bombay Municipality.

This was a case in which an attempt was made to defraud the Municipality by presenting two false claims for refund of Town duty in respect of some Bombay-made ghee. The rule was that when Ghati ghee, brought into Bombay, was exported the town duty levied on this ghee was refunded. No refund, however, was allowed on Bombay-made ghee. The firm of Haji Cassum Jackeria shipped in June last 437 cases of ghee in all, 337 cases being Bombay-made ghee and 100 cases Ghati ghee. The accused No. 1, 3, and 4 were charged before the Magistrate with having conspired to make a claim of refund in respect of 225 cases of Bombay ghee, shipped on this voyage by the exporter. No. 1 was a chittiwalla, whose duty it was to transact business relating to the refund of town duty on behalf of the exporters. No. 3, the appellant in this case, was Hajee Cassum Juckeria's servant and used to assist him in the Ghee business. No. 4 was a muccadum's man, whose duty it was to get the shipping bills written up, to take them to the chittiwallas, to have the town duty forms written up and signed, and generally to assist in the collection of refunds. The principal witness in the case, Hajee Cassum Jackeria, was dead. After referring to the evidence available, the magistrate said that refund was claimed in respect of 100 cases of Ghati ghee, and that no refund was claimable on the rest of the consignment of ghee; and that if the accused actively assisted in preferring a claim in respect of a portion of these goods, they were clearly assisting in a fraud on the Municipality. The only question the Magistrate said he had to consider was whether the accused, or either of them, knew it to be a false claim, or in other words whether they knew it to be Bombay ghee or not. Upon the evidence the Magistrate convicted the appellant and sentenced him to a year's imprisonment, the others being acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, reversed the conviction and sentence, and directed the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

TRANSACTIONS IN COTTON.

E. SPINNER AND CO. VS. KANAKMAL RECAWALLA.

Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payn, Gilbert, Sayani, and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was instituted to recover Rs. 4,347 with interest and costs from the defendant, now residing at Ajmere, but who in 1898 and 1899 carried on business in Bombay. In the former year four hundred bales of cotton were sold to him by the plaintiffs, who in 1899 repurchased a similar number of bales from defendant, who was now sued for the difference between the sale and purchase value of the bales. His Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, for the amount claimed.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

A DEPUTATION of this Association waited on and presented an address to the Viceroy on Friday afternoon. It was headed by Mr. L. P. Pugh and consisted of the following members.—Father Marchell, Father Neut, Dr. Wallace, Rev. J. A. Graham, Messrs. Arden Wood, L. D'Cruz, W. C. Madge, T. A. Milne, W. Forbes-Mitchell and J. Pritchard. The deputation was received by Major Baring and Captain Steele, and was conducted to the Council Chamber, where Mr. Pugh presented the following address, the reply to which we have already published:—

Your Excellency,—This deputation is charged not only by the Anglo-Indian Association which has its head-quarters in Calcutta but also by the General Council of Anglo-Indian Associations in India to represent to your Excellency the grievances which the Anglo-Indian community feel and have long felt. In the earlier days of the East India Company all the officers of Government were nominated in England, and though this rule has been broken in upon by repeated Acts of Parliament in favour not only of the Natives of this country but also of the Anglo-Indian community, yet very real grievances remain to be, as we trust, redressed. Many attempts have been made from time to time to have the claims of the community recognised. So far back as in 1831 they sent Mr. Ricketts to England, and though he apparently made out their case to the satisfaction of the authorities, redress did not follow. Again in a Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 8th of October 1879, the claims of the community were fully recognised but nothing effectual was done. Again in 1897 a deputation representing the community was received at the India Office on the 23rd of July, and careful and sympathetic consideration was promised, and we doubt not is being given, to what was said, but no steps have so far as we are aware been taken to give effect to any of the views advanced by the deputation.

I cannot think of detaining your Excellency for the time that would be necessary were I fully to discuss the various points which I shall refer to as among the grievances under which the community labours, or the various points to which this Association is directing its attention with a view to improving so far as it can the condition of the community. There are, however, present upon this deputation gentlemen able to give your Excellency either here or afterwards in writing the fullest information upon each one of the topics upon which I shall shortly touch.

Indian Recruiting.—First we complain that the community is, as a rule with the exception of individual cases, shut out from a career in the British Army. The loyalty, the genuine loyalty, of the community is undoubted. They supply far the greater part of the Volunteers in India at the present time, and I believe I am correct in stating that the Calcutta Volunteers are the best shots in India.

Army Hospital Corps.—In connection with this subject we would suggest that for British troops there should be an Anglo-Indian Army Hospital Corps which would so far take the place of the present Native Army Hospital Corps. This is a subject which require special knowledge in order to handle, and Dr. Wallace has devoted much attention to it. It would be a change which, we believe, would be very acceptable to the British troops and their officers.

Exclusion from Higher Offices.—Again we complain that the community is practically excluded from the higher appointments in the Civil Service (other than the Covenanted Civil Service) in favour of men imported from England. We claim that those of the community who are equally qualified with the latter should be allowed an equal chance with them, and we can point to eminent members of the community who have are this served the Government in such appointments to the entire satisfaction of the Government. This necessarily has a very deppressing effect upon the community generally, and tends to stifle that legitimate ambition to rise without which no community can flourish. The Rev. Father Neut has given this matter special study.

Railway employment.—The Government has been good enough to point out to this Association the small numbers of the community employed upon most of the railways in this country. The Association have put themselves in communication with all the railways and have very carefully considered the matter. The Council thinks that if it were generally known that higher appointments were open to these who entered in the lower grades and that it would be open to them to rise, and that they would be promoted as they showed themselves fit for promotion, the railway services would become popular with the community, and there would be no dearth of applicants for appointments in the lower grades of the service. The Council gladly acknowledge the sympathetic manner in which they have been met by most of the railway authorities and the valuable suggestion they have received from them.

Education.—The community feel very strongly that the policy adopted by Government in recent times has not resulted in giving them equal advantages with other sections of her Majesty's subjects in the matter of education. The community in former times took a great and prominent share in education, but the present results are that their schools are crippled without any compensating advantage to them. The Calcutta University is, for reasons which it is unnecessary to detail, of no use to them.

European Code.—The European Code which was intended for the relief of the Anglo-Indian community has proved ineffectual. This is again a matter which can only be properly dealt with by experts.

Examinations.—The Council have long felt that the community are labouring under great difficulties and disadvantages for that when Anglo-Indian boys go to England the examinations which they may have passed here are not recognised there, and they have to make an altogether fresh start. Further the passing of the highest Indian school State examinations not recognised by the Government here as in any way qualifying a youth for any branch of the public service. On the contrary, should he be fortunate enough to be selected, he has to pass another examination in general subjects held by the particular department which he is about to enter, in view of this the Association lately convened a public meeting to consider the question, at which the Lord Bishop of Calcutta was good enough to preside. Since then His Lordship has been good enough to preside over a Committee and a Sub-Committee to further consider the question, but the Council have not as yet had an opportunity of meeting to consider the reports and proceedings. This, however, I may venture to say that there is a consensus of opinion in favour of having examinations here which will be recognised in England and recognised here as passports to the service of Government subject to any further examination which may be required on special subject relating to particular Departments.

Technical Education.—The Council have also been alive to the necessity for giving boys the opportunity of getting a particular industrial and mechanical training in towns, and in this view it is proposed to establishe a technical institution in Calcutta, a scheme for which will shortly be issued, and when that is matured the Council trust that they may ask for the assistant of the Government. The Council also hope to see workshops attached to some of the existing educational institutions.

Hill Schools.—Lastly the Council have directed their attention to a subject to which they attach the very greatest importance and that is too encouraging and supporting schools in the Hills in which children may be trained and fitted to make their way in the world whether in this country or in the colonies, where they would have to depend not only on their brains but on their hands. The Rev. Mr. Graham of Kalimpong, with the assistance of the Government of Bengal, has been able to start such a school, and the Council intend to give him all the support in their power, and they trust that this will only be the forerunner of many such schools.

Father Neut said that the stimulus given to higher education among Anglo-Indian boys was not encouraging. More Government appointments should be given to Anglo-Indian of respectable family and possessing physical and moral qualifications. It was a very hard rule that excluded boys from higher appointments simply because they had not been educated in England. There were many appointments, that could be given to such boys in the Police, Opium Financial, Railway and Public Works Departments. Anglo-Indian boys were excluded from such appointments, not because of their qualifications, but because of their social standing, which should not be a bar to merit. There was no encouragement of higher education among Anglo-Indian boys because the boys had no hope of obtaining higher appointments. Another great difficulty in the way of a higher educational system was that each separate department required a separate examination, and the schools had to establish different classes to meet the requirements of these different departments. This was very hard on the schools.

Dr. Wallace said he hoped Government would be able to see their way to extend the appointments of Anglo-Indians in the Military Medical Department. The Anglo-Indian Warrant Officers employed the Punjab, Sikh China, and frontier wars, in charge of transports and in the present Boer war, had shown what they could do, and their was no good reason why these appointments and higher ones should not be extended Anglo-Indians might also be employed with advantage as cooks, dressers, and compounders in the Army Medical Corps.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander A. J. G. Piffard, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the VII Bombay Infantry, consisting of 6 officers, 11 native officers, 582 men rank and file, 42 public and 16 private followers, 7 chargers, and No. 1 Co. Bombay Sappers and Miners comprising 1 officer, 1 Sergeant, 3 native officers, 180 men rank and file, and 9 followers. She also carries details comprising 3 officers, 2 warrant officers and 1 follower. The undermentioned are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Col. W. St. L. Chase, Major P. J. H. Aplin, Captain F. Fisher, Lieut. H. P. Kulan, Lieut. R. A. Carpenter, and Lieut. T. S. Novis of the VII Bombay Infantry; Lieut. C. W. Singer, Royal Engineers; 2nd Lieut. A. H. McRae, 1st West York Regiment; Major F. A. Wilkinson, District Staff; Lieut. H. Hulseberg, 1st Baluch Regiment; Assistant Surgeon F. Andeen, and Assistant Surgeon D'Silva and wife, Sub-Medical Department.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

EIGHTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	27,01,914	15	8
Calcutta Aryan Institution 2nd Subscription	2	0	0
A Missionary	5	0	0
Miss Z Chamney	10	0	0
Kumar Shyama Kumar Tagore	50	0	0
London Mission Chapel Hastings	50	0	0
Rai Hurry Ballabh Bose Bahadur Cuttack	1,000	0	0
One who has seen the famished people	10	0	0
B G Geidt Esq Comilla	250	0	0
Hon'ble Mr P M Mehta	500	0	0
Cathedral Offertory of 4th instant	539	8	9
A Friend per C D Stewart Esq	500	0	0
Manasa Rajan Den Rajmahal	10	0	0
Sympathisers per K C Mookerjee Rsl	2	13	0
Mrs Ansel £3-0-0 per Mrs Miss Willoughby 1-0-0 Smeaton	59	8	7
E K Gardiner Esq	15	0	0
Revd D and Mrs Reid	50	0	0
Soongachie Tea Estate per Messrs Grinlay and Co	184	0	0
Offertory at Service held on 11th instant at Katlicherra per Revd W Drew	57	0	0
Messrs MacLeod and Co	1,000	0	0
Assistants in Dept of Rev and Agri per F M Schofield Esq	52	0	0
Students of Victoria College and Jenkin's School Cooch Behar	116	1	0
Ragendro Coomar Bose	10	0	0
Miss E White	10	0	0
Henry Bonham-Carter Esq London	375	0	0
N Bonham-Carter Esq	300	0	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	5,000	0	0
Professors and Students Krishnagar College 1st instalment per Professor Dovendro Nath Bose	29	1	0
E MacConochie Esq	100	0	0
Lt-Col R Neil Campbell I M S Shillong	32	0	0
West Australian Newspaper Fund Perth £100	1,488	5	11
Hon'ble Mr Justice R F Ramplni	200	0	0
P Bank of Bengal—			
A Pennel Esq	250	0	0
O S Smith Esq	50	0	0
Major D G Crawford	100	0	0
D B Horn Esq	200	0	0
Devendra Nath Dutt	100	0	0
Lt-Col P A Weir I M S	25	0	0
Total up to date	27,17,557	5	11

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH.

IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

First Entries closed at 7 p.m. on Monday, 26th March.

The Hurdle Race—Distance R C and distance over 7 flights.
Mr Lyndoe's ch aus g Medowra aged
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b or br aus g Wellaregang 6 years
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector aged
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Milchester 6 years
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neil Gow aged
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g All Gold by Democrat II—Jane aged
Mr S C P's b aus g Planet

The Final Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr J B's b aus g Security
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage aged
Mr R J Hunter's b or br aus g Wilfred 5 years
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Antwerp aged
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kotliedrum aged
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g Terapore 3 years
Mr Uleti's b aus g Bayonet
Mr Jackson's ch aus m Albicore 6 years
Mr J B's c aus g Marwari by wire

The Arab Plate—Distance 7 furlongs
Mr Lyndon's c a h Valma aged
Mr A W Khashram's g a h Pilot 14 5 years
Mr Abdul Aziz bin Saif's g a h Analza 13 2
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan
Mr Jusuf bin Ebraim's g a h Jowra aged
Mr Doolan's c b m Lady Newbrook
Mr Kienan's c a h Regal
Mr Farmer's g a h Khalid

The New Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h Manchester 6 years
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Miskin 6 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's br a h Piebien 13 3 1-2 6 years
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Warrior 13 3 1-2 6 years
Mr Finch's b a h Admirer 4 years
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Soohell 6 years

The Consolation Plate—Distance 5 furlongs,
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor 13 2 3-4
Mr A Foulke's g a h Patrick 13 3 1-2
Mr A W Khashram's g a h Pilot 14
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Jupiter 13 1 3-4
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Exchange 14
Capt Lock's g a h Boosan 13 2 3-4
Mr Mollison's ch ch g Sandy 13 2 1-2
Mr Farmer's ch ch g Adoration 13 1 1-4
Mr Farmer's ch ch m Common 13 3
Mr Farmer's ch a h Expert 13 3
Lt Col Monteith and Mr Baldrey's b ch g Hampton Court by Little Hampton—dam by Trustee 14
Mr Baldrey's bl a h Engine 13 3
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Buktawar 13 2 3-4
Mr Mahomed Haji Ebraim's b a h Duldul 13 2 1-2

Selling Race—Distance 5 furlongs,
Mr A A Dahaish's g a h Gold Mohur 13 2 Rs 800
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind 13 2 1-4 Rs 1,000
Mr A M Soobih's b a h His Highness 13 2 Rs 1,100
Mr S A W's ch a h Hamidee 13 3 Rs 500
Mr Finch's ch a h Glencoe 13 2 Rs 700
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nandji's b a h Leo 13 2 1-2 Rs 500
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous 13 2 1-2 Rs 500
Mr Baldrey's bl a h Engene 13 3 Rs 600
Mr Baldrey's g a h Bandsman 13 2 3-4 Rs 700
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan 13 2 Rs 1,000

The Mixed Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
Mr underwood's ch a h Jock 13 2 1-4
Mr Lyndon's skew bald aus m Fidgetts 13 2
Mr S C P's g a h Hawk 13 2
Mr Hamood Abu Shabas b a h Mutlag 13 1
Mr Farmer's ch aus m Tucker 13 2
Messrs G K and D D's ch e m Marguerite II 13 2 1-2
Second Entries close on Tuesday at 7 p m 27 March 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W I T C

Bombay, 26th March 1900.

SOME important changes, says the local paper, are going to be made in the Lahore Veterinary College with effect from May next. The course of instruction will extend to three years instead of two as hitherto, and this extension has been sanctioned by the Local Government on the understanding that no additional expense to Government will be caused thereby, apart from the expense due to the contemplated addition of chemistry to the curriculum. There are three classes of students in the College—military students deputed from native regiments; students who are in receipt of stipends from District Boards; and free students. No fees have hitherto been taken from any of these classes. But with the exception of military students, fees will be levied now from all others, and a graduated scale has been sanctioned. Competition among free students has been really keen now for some years. Last year 20 vacancies were competed for by 166 persons. The question of awarding the Local and District Board scholarships for veterinary training absolutely in accordance with the results of some public examination has also engaged the attention of the Local Government. The suggestion of the Principal that District Boards might be encouraged not to send stipendiary students to the College has been considered in view of the contemplated reorganisation of the subordinate Veterinary establishments under which Veterinary Assistants will be liable to transfer from district to district, and the connection which individual officers now have with particular District Boards will cease. It is probable that money now spent on these stipends may be placed at the disposal of the Principal for the award of scholarships on the ground of merit, or added to the sum to be made available for the salaries and allowances of the graded Subordinate Veterinary Service—both courses calculated to promote the efficiency of the veterinary service in the Punjab.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	24	11	67
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	31	11	59
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	4	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	29	8	72
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	8	33
G Mahim and Worli	9	10	32
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	34	49
Total	113	89	334
Total plague deaths to date	69,936	60,174	
Same date last year	201	177	366
Small-pox	15	19	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,364, as against 2,683 during the previous week. Of the total number 648 died from plague, and 138 from small-pox, a decrease of 132 in the former, and of 25 in the latter. The total number of deaths of the corresponding week in the previous year was 2,290 and that of plague recorded was 1,074.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	6,303	.....	6,305
Bombay and Sindh	1,201,733	92,303	1,294,036
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,142	659	2,801
Punjab	215,311	26,275	241,586
Central Provinces	1,181,584	322,494	1,504,078
Berar	47,574	11,046	58,620
Ajmer-Merwara	439,518	35,019	474,537
Bombay Native States	3,599	3,862	7,461
Punjab Native States			
Central Provinces Feudatory States	35,075	12,243	47,318
Total Native States	1,181,215	181,498	1,362,913
Grand Total	4,189,421	661,430	4,850,851

Name of Province.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	6,907	.....	6,907	+602
Bombay and Sind	1,61,140	88,763	1,249,903	—4,133
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	2,410	617	3,027	+226
Punjab	203,939	26,232	230,171	—11,415
Central Provinces	1,088,267	336,969	1,425,236	—78,812
Berar	305,177	15,322	320,500	—8,559
Ajmer-Merwara	86,125	24,474	110,599	+595
Total British Provinces	2,853,995	492,447	3,346,442	—141,496
Native States.				
Rajputana States	338,621	82,126	440,747	—9,214
Central India States	111,271	11,633	122,924	—19,501
Hyderabad	1,50,340	16,571	196,931	—14,393
Baroda	44,857	11,778	56,635	+1,565
Bombay Native States	416,392	37,825	454,217	+20,320
Punjab Native States	3,549	3,810	7,359	—92
Central Provinces Feudatory States	34,318	12,949	47,257	—61
Total Native States	1,153,358	1,76,722	1,330,030	—32,833
Grand Total	4,007,353	669,169	4,676,422	—174,329

MELBOURNE PRECAUTIONS.

Among the rat catchers engaged by the Centra Board of Health to keep down the pests on the river w harves, and so diminish the danger of the introduction of the bubonic plague, are two brothers, who have established claims to be regarded as "experts" in their new profession. A fortnight ago they forwarded to the board a "return" showing that, during the previous night they had secured no fewer than 90 rats. Varying success is attending the efforts of the other "ratters," engaged by the board; but doubtless their proficiency will improve with practice, and the extermination of the rodents from the river wharves and the Port Melbourne pier will become a more rapid process every day.

The chairman of the Central Board of Health has on hand a plentiful supply of Haffkine's vaccine, with which municipal health officers and inspectors, who would be first called upon to come into contact with plague patients, would do well

H. M. S. ECLIPSE NIGGER MINSTREL TROUPE.
GRAND PERFORMANCES AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 2ND AND TUESDAY, APRIL 3RD, AT 9 P.M.
In aid of
NAVAL BRIGADE BRANCH TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
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BRIG-GENL. VENTRIS.
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BLUE-EYED SUSAN
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Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the Military and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at Government House, MALABAR POINT, by 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1900, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Malabar Point, Bombay, 19th March, 1900.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FOURTH of a SERIES OF SIX LECTURES on "Hebrew and the other Semitic Languages and the Literature in which they are embodied" being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1899-1900, will be delivered in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, (TO-DAY) commencing at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT.—"NORTH SEMITIC GROUP OF DIALECTS."

LECTURER—MR. EZEKIEL MOSES EZEKIEL, B.A.

The Lecture is open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SC., E.M., University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £102 unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 1-4 —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £110 1-2unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities .. .... £93 3-4 —1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 9-16 —1-16
Bar Silver in New York ..... 60 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25-23—1 1-2
Exchange on New York ..... 4-35 1-2 —1-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent unchanged
Discount Short London Bills 2 3-4 per cent "
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4 per cent "

Arrivals—Agapanthus, Sultan, D. Balduino.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quite but steady at yesterday's rates; remaining so all day with the smallest amount of business passing; ready Telegraphic was wanted at 1s. 4d., but was not obtainable, and bills could have been placed for next mail at 1s. 4 3-16d., but sellers are scarce. We quote for ready

Bank Telegraphic... .....1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand..... .....1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits.....1s. 4 7-32d.
3 Months' Sight Francs.....170 1-2
Shanghai 30 days' sight 195
Hongkong " 143 1-4
Japan " 148 1-2
Japan 60 " 147 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95 9-16 ready and Rs. 95 5-8 for April 30 and remained so during the day with little doing.

STOCKS AND SHARES—The market is quiet, very few transactions being reported. Bank of Bombay improved to Rs. 1,245.

FREIGHTS.—The market is very quiet and little doing. The balance of the Castello's engagements has been taken up by speculators for Antwerp and Havre at 18s., April loading.

The Mount Oswald is reported fixed from rice ports from Home, but the rate has not transpired.

The following are about the ruling quotations:—
18s. 0d. for Antwerp, April.
19s. 0d. for Havre "
17s. 0d. for Antwerp May.
17s. 6d. for Marseilles April.

COALS.—Market steady. A line of Seebhpore has been sold at Rs. 15-12 for April and another line of Singareni for April-May Rs. 13-12.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY queit, with prices more or less unchanged from yesterday

LINSEED.—In ready lots a small business has been done at Rs. 8-12-0, the market for April-May being rather quieter at Rs. 8-11.

RAPE.—Some business has been done in ready Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 6-13-0, for April-May the rate is the same, the market being quiet. For Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-5-0 is asked but buyers's ideas are some 2 as. lower.

CASTORSEED unchanged at Rs. 37 for ready and Rs. 38 April-May. Market quiet.

POPPYSEED.—There is a little business doing for ready at Rs. 8 7-0, with April-May at one anna lower—say Rs. 8-6-0. London quotes Brown Rapeseed at 41 3-8s. quiet with business done April-May for Hamburg.

COTTON.—The market is lacking that activity and buoyancy which prevailed a short time ago, and now that the March Settlement is over, it has descended to a more or less, stupid state.

Fully Good Bengals about Rs. 236. Broach, very steady with few sellers.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 18,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 16-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

March, March.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5-23 5-21	5,18	5-12	5-10
—1-64 —1-64	—1-64	—1-32	—1-64

In New York—
Receipts at the Ports ..... 13,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 13,000 "
Do to Continent..... ..... 27,000 "
Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 7-8 unchanged.
Futures, month of June ..... 9-28—8
Do do September ..... 8-39—3

Receipt of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

Khandeish	1,059
Barsee and Nugur	209
Berar	84
Total Gomras...	1,352
Hingunghat	68
Dhollera	191
Broach	83
Cocepta and Dharwar	159
Westerns	174
Bengals	1281
Persian	103
American	239
Total...	3,652

Summary of daily arrivals of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

	cwts.
Wheat	2,056
Linseed...	5,104
Rapeseed	4,732
Gingellyseed	2,588
Poppyseed	329
Groundnuts	48
Castorseed	3,450
Rice	5,610

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 102
3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan 110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper..... 63 3-4
Bar Silver 27 9-16
The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

NAPLES, MARCH 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here day before yesterday evening.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th March, 1900.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	26	11	3 p.m.	7	24
Teheran	27	2	39 p.m.	...	28
Suez	27	2	45 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th March 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	42	0	3
" Karachi	0	38	0	2
" Madras...	2	29	0	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February 1900, on 1645-86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	5,01,000	7,000	6,15,000
Or per mile of Railway	65	305	4	374
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	5,05,000	22,52,000	35,000	27,92,000
Total for 6 weeks ...	6,12,000	27,53,000	42,000	34,07,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,29,450	3,80,850	4,341	4,85,671
Per mile of Ry do.	72	216	2	290
Total to corresponding date do. ...	6,81,158	21,70,746	31,617	28,83,516

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,29,329
Do. to date ..... " 5,23,484

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SUTTIE—March 19, at Narayanganj, the wife of P E Suttie of a daughter.
TAYLOR—March 10, at Darjeeling, the wife of the Rev T E Taylor, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1900.

MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJI'S judgment in the "Champion" case deals equal justice between the parties, without sending the plaintiff and defendants "back to back," to use the French phrase generally applicable to such cases. The Court points out that there were considerable faults on each side, and that the plaintiff would have been entitled to very heavy damages, but for the fact that much of his own writing left a good deal to be desired on the score of discretion and sweet reasonableness. On the other hand he was undoubtedly libelled, being charged with the authorship and inspiration of articles inciting to murder, when as a matter of fact he had denounced those very articles with vigour and obvious sincerity. To make the matter worse, when he demanded withdrawal and apology he got neither. The defendants aggravated the injury by attempting a justification which in the opinion of the Court had signally failed. Moreover it was shown that the libels for which damages were sought, did not stand alone; they were preceded by personal attacks, full of malice and all uncharitableness. It was no justification that Mr. Chambers, the plaintiff, had written in a very similar vein of other people whose sole offence was that they were either members or servants of the Government. It was true that when the present Viceroy was appointed and before he set foot on these shores, India was told that her fate was sealed and that she should at once put on her mourning weeds. Mr. Chambers had at least the grace to say that he was ashamed of that and of some other articles in a similar strain to the address of high officials who had never done him or anyone else any harm. Mr. Chambers appears to have written unfriendly things of Mr. K. N. Kabraji in the *Champion*, and the *Rast Goftar* politely asserted that Mr. Chambers went barefooted and bareheaded like his Hindu clerks. The law naturally regards interchanges of courtesies of this kind as outside its sphere of influence. But it is a different matter to assert and even to reiterate that the adversary has justified murder and glorified murderers, and stubbornly refuse to make reparation or apologise. Then the law, when put in motion, becomes very formidable indeed, and is a terror alike to those who wrought the evil and those who seek redress.

Now it so happened that in March last, a Poona vernacular paper, called the "Kal," published an article on Chapekar and Ranade, asserting that though they had slain Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst on the Diamond Jubilee Day, contrary to the law laid down by the Government, they had done so "in furtherance of the laws of God, and the behests of their own conscience." That article was denounced in the "Champion" as an infamous incitement to murder. The Native papers impugning the correctness of the interpretation of the article the "Champion" reproduced the original, with the English translation in parallel columns. The "Gurakhi" being prosecuted in June for sedition, Mr. Kirkpatrick referring to the "Kal" article complained that his client should be selected for prosecution, while the article in the "Kal," republished in the "Champion," went scatheless. The "Rast Goftar" in two articles asserted or assumed that the "Kal" and the "Champion" were on the same plane, and stated that Mr. Kirkpatrick in his reference to the "Champion" had "struck a timely note of warning to such of the local journals as run away with the bit in their teeth to take warning before it be too late." This version of the learned counsel's argument was supported by a report rewritten from that in the "Bombay Gazette," but very different in tone and spirit, which gave point and emphasis to the "warning." It was asserted in another issue that Joshi, the defendant in the "Gurakhi" case, alleged that he had taken his cue from the writings in the "Champion." It was thereupon asserted that the allegation was made by Joshi's counsel, though as a matter of fact no such assertion had been made. An action was thereupon entered for defamation, Rs. 10,000 damages being claimed. The defendants pleaded justification, and raised the issue that the "Champion" was a seditious and disloyal paper. Two hundred and seventy-two issues of the paper were put in to substantiate that plea, which, Mr. Carnac for the plaintiff contended, was irrelevant, and no defence to the action. He argued that Mr. Chambers was not on his trial for sedition; that the articles complained of were severe criticisms of Government policy, but were not seditious. The Court deciding that the issue raised was relevant to the question of damages, the critical methods of the "Champion" were examined at considerable length. It was shown that in one issue officials were charged with nullifying public despatches by secret documents, to conceal things from the public eye. In another Lord George Hamilton and his colleagues were described as either incompetents or liars, and among other imputations was one that the less his Lordship knew of a subject the better was the speech he made on it. He was also apostrophised as an Avatar of Ignorance. Of Lord Elgin, described as a weakling, it was said that he and his colleagues would let India perish rather than be deprived of their tennis and their private theatricals; "a Government lost to every sense of decency, drawing their salaries under false pretences." There was a good deal more to the same purpose which Mr. Chambers acknowledged that he wrote or was responsible for. It was suggested—"impudently suggested"—according to Mr. Iuverarity that the "Rast" when in the irate vein freely indulged in similar diatribes. For instance it compared Lord Elgin to Nero fiddling while Rome was burning; asserted that he brought out his numerous children to India to visit the Durbars and be a source of expense to Native States; and that "two lakhs of families were starving that the Viceroy and his staff might enjoy themselves on the tops of hills; and this is British Government—and happens at the time of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee!" Mr. Champion claimed that his comments on Government were modelled on those of the Opposition papers at Home; his paper is like *Truth*, a critic of Government and of Government measures. Mr. Kabraji did not claim to be an Avatar of Mr. Labouchere; but once his paper spoke of "the extraordinary malformation of human nature who vomits his venom against the better class of Englishmen"—amongst whom apparently Lord Elgin and his colleagues were not included. The reference was of course to Mr. Chambers. That censor was not staggered by the imputation.

"Nine days they fell," says Milton of the falling angels, descending from Heaven to a lower level. For an equal number of days the High Court listened to the recriminations of two publicists, each embodying political and social ideals abhorrent to the other. The learned Judge having devoted to the task long and anxious consideration, saw his way through the fog and the maze. The *Rast* had libelled Mr. Chambers three times over. The Judge noted that no articles such as those in the "Kal" approving of the Poona murders, had appeared in the "Champion." He held that the plea of justification had failed, tumbled down, and the fact that he had been maintained to the end increased the gravity of the case and enhanced the damages to which the defendants exposed themselves. On the other hand he held it might be a reason for reducing the damages if it appeared that the defendants were under the *bona fide* impression that the "Champion" was a seditious paper. It had published articles that were "excessively violent, unnecessarily strong, exaggerated and rabid, it would not be surprising if some of these actually came within the provisions of the Penal Code." The counter-charge that the *Rast* also indulged in seditious language, and therefore could not become the censor of another paper on that score, did not affect the issue, which was simply this: Were the impugned articles in that paper libellous? The Court found that they were; that they were not privileged, were not warranted; were maliciously written and published, and persisted in up to the last moment. Furthermore the Court held that there was direct personal malice on the part of the writers. Having regard on the one hand to the malicious and persistent allegations against the plaintiff, and on the other to the fact that the "Champion" did not always confine itself within the limits of what is just and fair, the Court awarded the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 damages and all costs. The judgment strikes the defendants more heavily than it benefits the plaintiff. The moral is that if malicious misrepresentation has its perile, free indulgence in inflated rhetoric and irresponsible denunciations of all and sundry have also their Nemesis.

MAJOR G. V. KEMBALL, R.A., of the Intelligence Department, has just compiled, under the orders of the Quarter-master General in India, an account of the operations of the Tochi Field Force in 1897-98, which forms a companion volume to Captain Hoghton's recently published report on the operations of the Mohmand Field Force. The object for which the Force was formed was to punish the Madda Khel section of the Darwesh Khel Waziris concerned in the attack on the Political Officer's escort at Maizar on the 10th June, 1897. On that occasion out of a force composed of twelve sabres, two mountain guns and 300 rifles, with six British officers, the losses sustained amounted to three British officers killed and the remaining three wounded (two of whom have since died), one Native officer killed, twenty-two non-commissioned officers and men killed and twenty-five wounded. The Tochi Field Force was despatched under Major-General Corrie-Bird to hold the Tochi Valley and to punish the Madda Khels. The force accomplished the object for which it was detailed and without much opposition the tribesmen submitted to the terms imposed by the Government of India. There was very little fighting, but the duties devolving upon the troops were of an unusually trying nature owing to the unhealthiness of the climate. The expedition was more of a triumph for the medical branch of the service than for the combatants, and Sir George White, who was then Commander-in-Chief in India, gave all the kudos to the doctors and added that amid much sickness, which resulted in a heavy death-roll, the good discipline, the endurance and the soldierly qualities of all ranks had been most marked and were deserving of high commendation. Explaining the causes which led up to the incidents of 1897, Major Kemball gives the history of our previous relations with the Darwesh Khels in Waziristan, which up to 1898 had been independent territory. Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission led to the Waziris' country being placed within the sphere of British influence, but this had no pacifying effect, as the robber tribesmen prided themselves on being subject to no one. Raids into British territory were as frequent as before the Durand Mission and when an effort was made to control them the British Commissioner charged with the duty of delimiting the frontier was attacked by an armed force three thousand strong. Their leader was the Mulla Pawindah, who being defeated and driven off, was for a time discredited, only to resume his wily influence over the tribes as soon as it seemed safe for him to do so. The reduction of turbulent tribesmen into peaceful cultivators was naturally uphill work and the conflicts continued to be frequent. They culminated in the attack on Mr. Gee's party and his escort under Colonel Bunny. The retirement was a brilliantly executed movement but the losses were severe. The tribesmen must have bitterly regretted their ill-advised action, for their punishment was signal. But it was not more than sufficient for their deserts or to bring them to a proper sense of what the Sarkar required of them. They have two years' good conduct to their credit now, and latest reports show them to be giving no cause for anxiety. The past year was signalised by the absence of anything of the nature of a tribal or sectional movement against Government.

A FEW scattered showers fell generally all over India during the past week and although the amount of rain was altogether insufficient to add either to the water supplies or perceptibly have any effect on vegetation it was encouraging. Another satisfactory feature was the decrease in the number of persons on relief works, which also affords a welcome break in the consecutive weeks that recorded vast increases. One reason for this may be in the fact that the ingathering of the spring crops is pretty general, and consequently there is a greater demand for labour. Unfortunately harvesting operations can only last a few weeks—certainly a much shorter period than usual owing to the sparseness of the crops—and then there seems nothing left to the poor people except to go back to relief work. With respect to the crops themselves they are for the most part of an unsatisfactory character, except of course in those areas where the grain has been raised by irrigation. In districts where agriculturists rely solely on rainfall to cause their seed to germinate and come to fruition the yield is very disappointing. Bengal and the North-Western Provinces have been blessed with a good rainfall, and the crops are turning out well. In these parts there is but little distress, and extra spring crops are still being sown, while in parts lands are being prepared for autumn crops. Distress shows a tendency to advance in Madras but while the water-supply is lower than usual there is no scarcity save in isolated localities. The condition of the cattle in Bombay Presidency is causing growing anxiety, and in the northern districts they are dying daily in large numbers. In the main animals are lean and poor in all parts of the Punjab, the scarcity of fodder being most keenly felt in the unirrigated tracts. Prospects are favourable in Assam, and Kolar is the only place in Mysore where crops are withering. Fodder is scarce and the water-supply insufficient in Berar and Hyderabad, which remark is applicable to Rajputana, where also the outturn of spring crops is generally poor. The total number on relief is 4,676,522, showing a decrease of 174,329 on the week.

THE Buddhist relics discovered in India, and handed over to the King of Siam as head of the Buddhist faith, have been satisfactorily distributed by his Majesty. Although considerable religious prestige would have been added to the Siamese capital by the retention of the relics there, the King generously decided not to make a pilgrimage to Bangkok absolutely necessary for the devotee who wished to worship the sacred memorials. Some portion of them he desired should be kept at other important cities or towns frequented by Buddhist pilgrim to give all equal access to their worship, and to prevent the excess of religious complacency which would, no doubt, be exhibited by any sect or community having the monopoly of the relics. They have accordingly been distributed between Mandalay and Rangoon as representing Upper and Lower Burma, and between three towns in Ceylon, namely Anuradhapura, the ancient capital, which possesses an important pagoda; Kandy, the present capital, which glories in the ownership of the sacred tooth of Buddha; and Colombo which has claims on account of its own importance. The sacred things were handed over to deputations from these places who went to Bangkok to receive them. Ceylon, however, sent more delegates than there were portions to be given to them, but his Majesty got over the difficulty of raising one sect above another by giving the relics to joint control. In dealing with the claim of Anuradhapura there was no trouble as that town sent only one deputation. Kandy, however, sent two deputations, one of the Malwatta and the other representing the Asgeriya Urbares who each wanted the exclusive possession of the things. Howbeit, the Buddhist Solomon handed over the relics to them jointly, leaving them mutually to agree where they should be kept, on the understanding that in case of disagreement his Majesty, if appealed to, would decide in favour of the Malwatta, who have the sacred tooth in their keeping. From Colombo there were three sects anxious to outrival each other, but they also received their portion of the relics as a joint possession with the condition of mutual agreement as to the place of their deposit. In the event of the trinity of sects failing to agree, the King will decide in favour of the Syama Nekaya or Siamese sect which is eminent in owning the largest temple in Colombo. Altogether his Majesty seems to have acted very fairly in the dispersal of the relics and his distribution of them has met with the approval of the Government of India.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR leaves to-day for Mahableshwar.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Bengo, Captain A. de N. Guerreira, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Diu, which port she left on the 25th instant. She is on her way to Goa.

WE much regret to hear that Mrs. Muller, wife of Professor O. V. Muller, died at sea on her way home.

THERE is diminution this week of something like 350,000 in the numbers of those receiving relief over the famine-stricken areas in India. The total number this week is 4,676,522, the figures being distributed as follows:—British provinces 3,346,442, or a decrease of 41,496 over the preceding week; Native States 1,330,080, or a decrease of 32,833 over the preceding week. The Central Provinces returns show a decrease of 78,812, Bombay and Sind 44,132, the Punjab 11,415, the Bombay Native States 20,320, Central India 19,504, Hyderabad 14,393.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on Saturday next the 31st instant at 2 p.m. (Bombay time) to announce the departure from Bombay of the Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE shoot of the Maharaja of Kuch Behar ended on the 21st instant, and the bag made included eighteen tigers, three leopards, ten bears, one rhinoceros, one bull bison, three buffaloes, twenty-nine deer, ten boars, and two hundred and thirty head of game and birds. On the best day four tigers were accounted for.

THE Hardwar-Dehra line being now in use, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway have arranged with Messrs. Smith-Rodwell and Co. for the establishment of a horse dak from Dehra to Rajpur which will be available for Government purposes, the transit from Rajpur to Landour remaining as heretofore. Arrangements have also been made with the same firm for the establishment of a tonga dak from Dehra to Chakrata, which will be available for both Government and private passengers at reasonable rates.

WITH reference to the insufficiency of rolling stock on the railways serving Calcutta for the requirements of trade the deputation will consist of the following gentlemen: Mr. Sutherland, President of the Chamber of Commerce; the Hon'ble Allan Arthur; Sir Patrick Playfair; Mr. Gemmell, Vice-President of the Chamber, and of the Indian Mining Association; Mr. Bleeck, Chairman of the Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association; Mr. Blair, Chairman of the Indian Jute Manufactures Association; and Mr. Parsons, Secretary of the Chamber.

THE famine area of the Punjab continues to expand. A new district, Multan, has now been added to those making returns in connection with famine relief, the total daily average of relief workers for the week ended March 10, being 1,868. Elsewhere the numbers show a slight decrease for the first time for many weeks. Hissar reports 94,948 relief workers with a total relief expenditure up to date of Rs. 11,54,710, Rohtak 29,438 relief workers with an expenditure to date of Rs. 253,284. There were 1,168 persons on relief works in Gurgaon, 2,573 in Delhi, and 6,157 in Shahpur.

SIR WILLIAM MACPHERSON was entertained at a farewell dinner by the Members of the Bengal Club on Saturday evening. Sir Henry Prinsep, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and covers were laid for about one hundred. The Lieutenant-Governor was unable to be present owing to urgent plague matters requiring his presence in the Patna district. The health of the guest of the evening was proposed by the Chairman, and most enthusiastically drunk; while the happy speech, in which the guest acknowledged the honour paid him by the Club of which he has been a member for nearly forty-four years, was loudly applauded.

WHILE the Washington State Department has received assurances from all the Powers concerned of their acceptance in principle of the doctrine of the open door in China, and most of the Governments have given assurances to this effect in writing, there is a lack of uniformity in the pledges, and the State Department has been endeavouring to overcome this. Probably it will succeed, but, if not, the pledges, such as they are, will be regarded as sufficient. The only delay is owing to the time required to communicate by mail with some of the countries concerned.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" sends an important statement with regard to the attitude of the Czar in relation to the alleged project to seize Herat. He says:—"I am in a position to record, on authority which will not be called in question, a statement recently made by the Emperor Nicholas, which is all the more authoritative that it was never intended for publication, and all the more emphatic that it has shaken considerably the position of the War Minister. Briefly put the statement which his Majesty made was to the effect that he will give no countenance whatever to any movement in favour of utilising Great Britain's difficulties, but will continue neutral to the end, despite Ministerial proclivities and popular sympathies.

THE Brussels correspondent of the "Morning Post" sends some interesting information about the Upper Nile. The news concerning the journey undertaken by Lieutenant Henri as far as Khartoum because (he writes) more definite, though all particulars are not yet known. The travellers were taken on board the gunboats by the British authorities, who courteously conducted them to Omdurman. The place where the travellers were found encamped is 70 miles below where the steamboat Van Kerckhoven was abandoned. The large quantity of sudd in the Bahr-el-Gebel between Lake Ho and Rejaf put a complete stop to navigation. To open a way through the sudd required not less than three months' obstinate work. But the work accomplished, the way by river between Omdurman and Uganda, and consequently between Lado and Omdurman, would offer no further difficulty.

THOUGH it takes some time for even a new railway to become thoroughly known, and though, too, the weather this week has been such as to keep away from the City all who were not obliged to be there, I understand on good authority (writes a correspondent) that the traffic on the Bank and Moorgate-street extension of the City and South London line has not disappointed expectations. The regular passengers, for their part, are more than pleased with the new route, which, bearing gently to the right as it approaches the Thames, avoids the sharp curve and the stiff gradients of the old route from the river to the Monument Station, the former terminus of the line. The new tunnels run some 30 feet below the station, which will not henceforth be used in connection with the South London Company. At one time it looked as though this station might be taken over by the City and Brixton Railway Company for its terminus, but the times have not been propitious to the raising of capital, and for the present the scheme for transferring the station remains in abeyance, though it may very well be revived in a not distant future. The old tunnels, too, under the Thames and onwards to the Monument are at present without definite prospects, but sooner or later some use will no doubt be found for them.

A KULU correspondent of the London paper writes:—Kulu ideas of mineralogy seem primitive, I am told that the particles of gold in the river grew there, just like wheat. As for rock crystal, that is merely ice, that has been exposed for a few millions of years to the sun's action, and so become crystal; after a few more millions of years, this crystal becomes "neelum," or sapphire—what its next transformation may be, I have not been able to discover. In a late leader on Minerals of India, two substances commonly worked in a small way by natives all through the hills were not mentioned, one of them lead, in its ore of "galena." Nearly every shikari in the hills knows of some depsite in an out-of-the-way ravine, where he can always go and dig out what lead he wants, part he runs into bullets but by far the greater part is pounded fine and sold to bunnias as "surma," most of the "surma" sold in the Punjab bazaars is not antimony at all, but "galena." Crystal also is dug out quietly almost everywhere; I know a high level village of half a dozen houses, whose crystal sales two years ago were Rs. 240 for the year. The purchaser told me he brought on an average Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 of small crystal annually, which he took to the plains in winter and retailed to the makers of imitation jewelry.

MR. WHITELAW REID'S portrait, painted by an American artist, Mr. Eastman Johnson, has been presented by the employes of "The New York Tribune" to the owners of that paper—"The Tribune Association"—and hung in the counting house of the paper. Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, poet, and former member of the "Tribune" staff, expressed gratification at the fact that the portrait was not given to Mr. Whitlaw Reid as statesman or Ambassador, but to him as war correspondent, leader writer, and managing editor of a great paper. Mr. Reid said what startled him most was to be spoken of as Dean of the Press of New York. He wondered how many could remember him as "the young man of the tall tower." He told a story of Horace Greeley who when a statue was proposed to him said he proferred that the stones which had been thrown at him during his whole residence in New York should not be consolidated into ultimate statue until after his departure. "An idea of the same sort influenced me," said Mr. Reid, "but when I found the movement had been begun during my absence from the paper and while I was in another country engaged in work that absorbed my whole attention—after I found that you had chosen for the artist one of the most conpicuous and deserving of American painters and my personal friend for a third of a century I was not only pleased but flattered."

AN amusing story of the ways of the Treasure is told by Sir Wemyss Reid in "The Nineteenth Century." He says: "I remember a distinguished public man who has risen high in the service of the State relating to me a little experience of his own. On the day on which he first entered a certain Government office as a junior clerk he was the witness of a scene that filled him with amazement. An elderly gentleman who was seated at another desk in the same room suddenly rose from his seat, dragged his chair to the fireplace, and seizing the poker, attacked the offending piece of funiture with what seemed to be maniacal fury. When he had broken a leg off the chair his passion seemed to be exhausted. He flung the damaged seat into a corner of the room, and, getting another chair, calmly resumed his work as though nothing had happened. My friend on leaving his work that afternoon ventured, with the hesitation of a novice, to ask another clerk who had been a witness of the scene what it meant. 'Is Mr. X——subject to attacks of this kind?' he asked. 'Mr. X——!' was the response. 'There was nothing the matter with him. You see one of the casters had come off his chair, and the Treasury won't replace casters; they will repair nothing less serious than a broken leg. So he broke one of the legs, and now he will get the caster put again.' This story is not merely ben trovato—it is absolutely true, and it throws a flood of light upon Treasury methods and traditions."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE WAR IN THE FREE STATE.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A skirmish took place near Brandfort on the 25th inst., in which Captain Sloane Stanley of the 16th Lancers was wounded.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT GOING TO THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Michael Davitt has arrived at Lourenco Marques and is going to the Transvaal.

BASUTOS FOR RAILWAY WORK.

The British are collecting a large number of Basutos to repair and lay railways in the Free State.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Press Censorship is now very stringent and little news is coming from the front, and practically nothing from Natal.

It is believed Lord Roberts will not advance until he is satisfied that his rear is secure.

Meanwhile he is accumulating campaigning stores, and notably boots and warm clothing.

COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

The fourth New Zealand contingent of 440 men has sailed for the Cape.

The Imperial Australian Bushmen are rapidly organizing and will sail in the middle of April.

TYPHOID AMONG THE BOER PRISONERS.

Typhoid fever is raging among the Boer prisoners on board the transports at Simonstowe.

FRENCH'S CAVALRY BRIGADE RETURNS TO BLOEMFONTEIN.

NUMBERS OF BURGHERS SUBMITTED.

SIR A. MILNER'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

General French's Cavalry Brigade has returned to Bloemfontein. They had no fighting, but numbers of the Burghers submitted. Sir Alfred Milner has left Aliwal North for Bethulie and the north. It is stated that his tour is purely on public business.

ARMY COMMISSIONS FOR THE COLONIES.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, said that 276 Commissions in the Army would be given to the Colonies, and fifty placed at the disposal of Lord Roberts.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OFFICER.

Major Massy, of the Essex Regiment, has died from enteric fever at Kimberley.

[Major Hugh Ingoldsby Massy joined the service in 1875 and had never been in action before the present war. He became Captain in 1882 and Major in 1891.]

THE HALT EXPLAINED.

UTMOST CAUTION NECESSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

An "Indian Daily News" telegram, dated London, March 26th, says:—

The correspondent of the "Times" at Bloemfontein, referring to the halt which has taken place in the advance, and which is causing some anxiety at Home, says that time is necessary for the proclamation to make itself felt. The line of communications would also be endangered unless the territory behind the advancing army were rendered secure. Besides, the utmost caution is needed in dealing with the apparently loyal Boers and those who have been surrendering at Philippolis, which has just been occupied by General Clements. The Boers generally throughout the country are very sullen and cannot be trusted to keep the oath they have taken under compulsion. The necessity for caution is further emphasised by the somewhat ominous speech which has been delivered at Baltimore by Mr. White, the Transvaal Agent, who stated that events would shortly occur which would startle the world.

WAR CELEBRATION.

WODEHOUSE BRIDGE CAMP.

On Saturday last, the residents in the Wodehouse Bridge Camp held an evening entertainment in honour of the recent British victories in South Africa. A large pendal was erected for the occasion and there was a good attendance of both sexes. There were present among others, Mr. Justice Ranade, Professor Kataveke, Mr. Desai, Executive Engineer, Mr. L. de Souza, Pleader, Mr. Coorlawalla, Income Tax Collector, Mr. Kholsekar, etc. Professor Katavate opened the proceedings in a few well-chosen words in Marathi, at the conclusion of which a Hindu gentleman sang to the accompaniment of native music, some Sanskrit verses specially composed in the celebration of the heroic deeds performed by the British soldiers in South Africa. The Sanskrit recitation was followed by a few Marathi songs ably rendered by two young Hindu lads. The Misses Pinto played pieces of music on the piano, while Mrs. Fernandes and Master Pinto entertained the audience with songs in Portuguese and English respectively. The musical programme having been gone through, Mr. Madnorao, Sub Engineer, Public Works Department, and officer in charge of the "Camp," to whose initiative and untiring efforts the entertainment was due, thanked the assembly for the cordial manner in which they had supported the idea and especially Mr. Justice Ranade who was present at great personal inconvenience.

Mr. Rana de, in a brief and appropriate speech expressed his satisfaction at seeing such a cosmopolitan gathering consisting of Europeans, Portuguese, Parsis, and Hindus on such an occasion and he was glad to see that they all rejoiced at the recent British successes in South Africa. He referred to the anxieties through which all of us had passed during the last five months, anxieties which had now ceased to exist, and he hoped peace and tranquillity would soon be restored. He reminded his hearers of the gratitude Indians owe to the rulers, who came from a distant country, for their justice and good Government. In conclusion he asked the audience to bear in mind that it was not the Generals, the Ministers or the Sovereigns who decide the issues of war, but that there was still a Higher Power who guided the destinies of the world and whatsever be the final outcome of our present troubles, we must rest assured it would be to our good. Light refreshments, coffee, and pan-supari were then served to those present, and the proceedings, which were very enthusiastic, were brought to a close. The entertainment was a complete success.

On the following evening, Sunday, a religious service of Hari Kirtan was held in the pendal in commemoration of the same event, only Hindus being allowed to attend. Among others, Mr. Justice Ranade, Sir Balchandra, and some leading Hindu gentleman were present. A local Brahmin priest of renown preached on the occasion and sang verses to the accompaniment of Indian music.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The following is the result of the race for the Lincolnshire Handicap run to-day:—

Sir Geoffrey	1
Strike A Light	2
Forcett	3

RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT CHEMULPO. UNEASINESS IN JAPAN.

A Russian squadron has arrived at Chemulpo.

There is much uneasiness in Japan as it is believed it presages a demand for a concession of land at Masanpho.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY FOR MALTA REGIMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Four commissions in the British Army will be offered to the Malta Militia and two to the Malta Artillery.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Channel Squadron will remain in Dublin Bay throughout the Queen's stay in Ireland.

CANADA AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

At a Conference of Churches held at Halifax a memorial was drawn up to the Canadian Government to make a substantial grant towards the Indian famine.

The Nova Scotians are contributing liberally.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The transport Dilwara has arrived at Southampton.

TROUBLE BREWING IN CHINA.

CRUISER SENT TO TAKU.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Reuter, wiring from Shanghai, says that Her Majesty's ship Hermione (a twin-screw cruiser of 4,360 tons, commanded by Captain Cumming, and now at Hongkong) has been ordered to Taku, as the country round Tientsin is greatly disturbed, and it is reported a British missionary has been killed.

It is stated that the Powers are arranging for concerted action.

LATER.

Reuter wiring from Peking says that the insurrectionary movements in the North are becoming alarming.

It is reported that the rebels have fought an indecisive action against 1,500 troops at Yenchiu, in the Province of Chihli, and that both sides lost heavily.

RUMOURED RISINGS.

A Peking correspondent, writing on the 5th instant, said:—I have just been informed that the Grand Council received yesterday telegrams from the Viceroys and Governors of the Liangkiang, Two Kuang, Hukuang, and Min-Che provinces stating that they had received reliable information that the Reform Party, who are being assisted by Chinese abroad and numerous secret societies hostile to the Manchu dynasty, intend to proceed to active rebellion the moment Kuang Hsu is superseded on the Throne or if news is received of his Majesty's death. The acting Viceroy of the Liangking provinces further confidentially reports that no less than 140,000 Hunanese in his jurisdiction are showing symptoms of restlessness and are ripe for rebellion, and are being kept quiet by the influence of one man, the ex-Viceroy Liu, who is a Hunanese. The acting Viceroy, therefore, recommends either that Viceroy Liu be restored to his old post or another Hunanese be placed in the Nanking Viceroyalty. When these telegrams arrived a secret Council was held before the Empress-Dowager at once, and amongst other matters Jung Lu was asked as to the fidelity of the Grand Army under him. It is reported that his reply was that, if a rebellion arose on account of the Emperor's deposition, or if matters resulted in a race war, neither he nor his Commanders of Corps could guarantee the troops from, at the last moment, joining their countrymen, the Chinese in the Grand Army numbering nine-tenths of the whole. To this reply Princes Ching and Tuan (father of Pu Chun, the Heir-Apparent) sneeringly answered that they and their Manchus of the Peking Field Force and Banner Corps were quite sufficient to fight not only the Chinese but also any other probable enemy. It is expected that this will further diminish Jung Lu's influence with the Empress-Dowager.

A MISSIONARY ASSAULTED.

News has just come to hand of a serious assault upon a missionary in Yunnanfu. The French have been very active in the city and have considerably incensed the people by their high-handed dealings. Before their arrival in Yunnanfu the missionaries experienced very little trouble, but now the reverse is the case where a foreigner is concerned. The Chinese are no respecters of nationalities or calling. Mr. Harding, of the C. I. Mission, happened to be walking in the street with his umbrella up when the "Chentai" or Brigadier-General passed, and Mr. Harding was told, not in the politest of manners, to put his umbrella down; this he refused to do. The Brigadier-General then ordered him to be beaten, which his soldiers heartily did, aided by the people in the street. It is understood that Mr. Litton, Consul at Szemao, is now at Yunnanfu, and has the case in hand. The Brigadier-General is not resident at Yunnanfu, the officials of which city paid a visit to the C. I. Mission and expressed their regrets at what had happened. They begged that trouble would not be made over it as they were powerless to deal with the Brigadier-General, who had already left the city.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The Mishki trip will not now be included in the Viceroy's spring tour. His Excellency arrives at Quetta on the 11th April noon, and pays a flying visit to Chaman on the 13th and leaves for Dera Ghazi Khan on the 15th.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, left Calcutta for Bombay to-night.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

Returns for the past week show a further heavy increase in the plague mortality in Bengal, Calcutta reporting 878 deaths and the Patna District 1,986 deaths.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S STAFF.

Sir Power Palmer's personal staff as Commander-in-Chief will comprise as follows:—Military Secretary, Major Burt; Interpreter, Captain Barrow; Surgeon-Major Kay, R. A. M. C., and A.-D.-C.s, Captain Beatty, 1st Bombay Lancers; and Lieutenant Watson, 13th Bengal Lancers.

THE NEW BURMA CHIEF COURT.

The New Burma Chief Court is likely to come into existence from the 2nd April. The judges will probably be Messrs. Copleston, Birks, Fox and Bigge.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

To-morrow's Legislative Council Meeting will be entirely devoted to the Budget debates. Sir Edward Law, new Finance Member, has arrived here and will attend.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. DAWKINS.

Speaking at a farewell dinner to Mr. Dawkins, at Government House, last night, H. E. the Viceroy said that he has already been placed in an unhappy position of having to deplore the loss of two Finance Ministers, but he hoped Sir Edward Law would break the chain of continuity and spare him a third bereavement. Regarding what Mr. Dawkins had accomplished in connection with the currency policy of the Government of India, H. E. the Viceroy said a full measure of credit could not be given until the new system had had a fair trial. Meanwhile, however, he said, Mr. Dawkins had launched the ship with conspicuous skill, and it rode proudly and triumphantly on the waves of a staple exchange on a currency responding to the needs of Indian business and finance, but standing in fixed and permanent relation to the currency of the Empire. These were the objects Mr. Dawkins set before himself and which in a brief space of twelve months he has done much to achieve. He bequeaths to his successor a task not free from anxiety and responsibility undiminished by initial success, but the foundation has been so well and truly laid that the superstructure ought to stand.

OBITURARY.

Captain White, Adjutant, Viceroy's Bodyguard, died at Kaseong, on Sunday.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

THE STATE OF TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

THE following full text of the Secretary of State's letter on the subject of Telegraphic Transfers is published in the *Gazette of India*:—

India Office, London, 1st March.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council the letter from your Excellency dated the 25th of January, No. 24, forwarding a copy of the correspondence which you have had with the Bengal and Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and with the Associated Exchange Banks established at Bombay, respecting my withdrawl, on the evening of the 10th of January, of the undertaking given in January 1898, to sell, until further notice, telegraphic transfers on India, without limit, at a price not exceeding 16 5-32d. for the rupee.

2. I observe that, in the Resolution of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, it is stated that they viewed with great alarm the consequence to the trade of India, "from the stoppage, at the beginning of the busy season, by the Secretary of State without any notice, of the sale of telegraphic transfer remittances from London at 1s. 4 5-32d. under the Gold Notification Act No. II of 1898."

3. There is some confusion in this phrase which it is desirable to correct. Act II of 1898 was passed, in a time of great stringency in India, when, as explained by Sir James Westland in your Legislative Council, on the 14th of January, "supplies of gold (beyond what happens at the moment to be in India) cannot be obtained until three or four weeks have passed"; and it was therefore provided that currency notes might be issued in India to an amount equal to the value of gold held by the Secretary of State in England; and by the Notification issued on the 21st of January it was announced that those notes would be issued at a rate corresponding to 16d. per rupee, with the addition of such further quantity of fine gold as the Secretary of State should from time to time determine to be sufficient to cover all costs and charges incidental to the transmission of gold to India. Sir James Westland at the same time stated that the Secretary of State in Council was prepared to sell, until further notice, telegraphic transfers at a price not exceeding 16 5-32d. for the rupee.

4. The two transactions, though taking place at the same time and both of a temporary character were not dependent the one on the other. The object of the Act which was at first only to last only for six months, was to enable your Government to make use of the rupees in the Currency Reserve sooner than would otherwise have been practicable. The engagement of the Secretary of State in Council ensured to the trade until further notice, a supply of rupees at a specified price; but those who tendered for rupees at that price were in no way concerned in the question whether gold was to be held under the Act II of 1898, a point which was entirely dependent on the extent to which your treasuries would be able to meet the demand for remittance without resorting to the Currency Reserve.

5. In July 1898, when the Act would otherwise have expired, the question of the Indian Currency legislation was under consideration; and it was thought undesirable to allow the power which it gave, of relieving tension in the Indian money market, to lapse, at all events for a time. The Act was therefore prolonged for two years. Nothing was said on that occasion as to the engagement to sell telegraphic transfers at 16 5-32d. per rupee, which could be withdrawn at any moment; but obviously it would have been impossible to engage to supply rupees for a long period at a definite price, when the gold value of the rupee might have been materially altered as the result of the examination of the subject.

6. It was not until the 30th of September 1899 that application was made for any telegraphic transfers at so high a price as 16 5-32d. per rupee. The expenditure for the relief of famine, not only in British India, but also in the Native States, was threatening about the same date to cause a serious drain on your cash balances. Nevertheless, your Excellency desired me to draw freely, while the demand was large; but on the 24th of October, when upwards of 200 lakhs of telegraphic transfers at 16 5-32d. had been met from your treasuries, you were compelled to ask that no more might be allotted except against gold to be held for the Currency Reserve under Act. II of 1898.

7. The large quantity of gold that was being accepted by the Currency Department in India was also causing some uneasiness, and led me on the 10th of November to inquire what amount or proportion of that metal it was, in your opinion, safe to hold in the Currency Reserve. You suggested a limit of £5,000,000, but this was exceeded in the middle of January, and it became desirable to begin paying gold from your treasuries.

8. In the meantime the demand for remittance to India assumed great proportions. Up to the 9th of January the amount of telegraphic transfers sold at 16 5-32d. per rupee had risen to 334 1-2 lakhs, and £850,000, of gold was held by the Secretary of State for the Currency Reserve. On the 10th of January 53 lakhs were sold, making it necessary to purchase £350,000. more gold; and it became clear that there was a considerable risk of your being unable to meet the payments on account of such transfers, without reducing the number of rupees in Currency Reserve below that which was requisite to ensure the convertibility of your notes.

9. It was, moreover, evident that, if the engagement to sell an unlimited amount of telegraphic transfers at the fixed price was to be cancelled, this must be done without allowing any interval to elapse between giving notice and taking action upon it; since otherwise the demand for remittance during such interval would in all probability have been excessive.

10. It was therefore decided, on the afternoon of the 10th of January to announce that engagement of January 1898 was withdrawn; but in order to meet the requirements of the trade, while checking the strain on your resources by raising the price gradually, applications for transfers were not refused, and nearly 70 more lakhs were sold in the course of the next week.

11. Thus, while undue pressure on your resources was avoided, the consequent inconvenience to the mercantile world was as far as possible reduced; and, as soon as the banks were able to obtain supplies of gold for Import into India, matters resumed their normal course.

12. I cannot close this explanation without observing that the present difficulty is another instance of the dangerous extent to which the banks rely on the Government balances for support, and fail to make provision beforehand to meet the demands which they are well aware must arise in the busy season. I have, &c.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE.

A correspondent writes:—On Monday afternoon H. E. Lady Northcote, accompanied by Mrs. J. MacArthur and others, paid a visit to the Hall of Literature, Science and Hygiene. Her Excellency was received by Dr. S. B. and Mrs. Walker at the gate of the compound and was conducted over the premises, where various anatomical and physiological charts and diagrams were hung on the walls and movable atlases and instruments kept in large cases. A movable anatomical and life-size chart was also placed on the table and the different parts of the human body from it were shown and explained to her Excellency by removing the superposed plates. Her Excellency was much delighted with what she saw and listened with keen interest to the explanations given on several points. On learning the aims and objects of the Institute, especially the subject of nursing, her Excellency showed herself greatly interested and made several inquiries of the mode of imparting that important branch of knowledge to the females of this country. On Dr. Walker soliciting Lady Northcote to be kind enough to be present at one of the ladies' future gatherings, she expressed her great pleasure to do so, when suitable opportunity presents itself.

The party then left after cordially shaking hands with the host and the hostess, very much pleased with the general arrangements of the Hall and its excellent contents, together with the cool and refreshing temperature thereof.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MINTO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, Commander A. W. McArther, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 19th instant with the following passengers on board:—Mr. Fardunjee Rustomji, Mr. Narayen Huri, Commissariat Agent, Mr. Anant Ganesh, Court clerk, and 19 deck. The Minto was at Aden since August last, and has come to Bombay to be docked for the usual repairs and will remain here for about a fortnight. She had fine weather and smooth sea throughout the voyage.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GOAD, Director, Army Remount Department, proceeds to England on three months' privilege leave next month. It is proposed to place him on duty for one month with the view to his visiting, if possible, the studs and remount establishments in France, Germany and Hungary.

THE LATE FIELD-MARSHAL SIR DONALD STEWART.

MR. CHARLES LOWE, M. A., in a series of articles on Our Greatest Living Soldiers thus wrote of Sir Donald Stewart, whose death is now announced:—

Grizzled old Sir Donald Stewart, with his bushy white moustache, and beetling brows—one of the heroes of the Indian Mutiny, Abyssinia, and the last Afghan war—was one of the most picturesque and most loudly cheered figures in the Diamond Jubilee procession of the Queen. A grim looking, but genial old warrior, whose features at once express the martial fire and dash of the Highland Celt, with the shrewdness, doggedness, and sagacity of the Lowland Scot. For if Lords Wolseley and Roberts, and Sir George White were Irishmen—by birth at least, if not by descent; and if England could claim the exclusive honour of having contributed Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Evelyn Wood to the roll of her greatest living soldiers, Scotland alone is entitled to the merit of having furnished India with a commander in chief bearing, like Alan Brek, a royal name.

Little, certainly, did Donald Stewart dream, when, at the tender age of 16—having been born in 1824—he left his native north to serve the old "John Company," with the 9th Bengal Infantry, that he would one day rise to the very top of his profession in the Empire of the Grand Mogul. Like Dugald Dalgetty, of Drumthwacket, Donald Stewart "had learned Latin and logic at the Marischal College of Aberdeen;" and with his slender erudition as the basis of his subsequent accomplishments, together, with a "pair of stalwart arms and legs conform," young Stewart, while still two years younger than Dalgetty, betook himself to the Indian wars, "there to push his way as a cavalier of fortune."

SLOW PROMOTION.

But Stewart's promotion, also like that of his valorous countryman, Dalgetty, "came slow, my lord, damn slow." For 15 years and more he served on the Peshawar frontier, but his life was as unexciding as it was uneventful, and he was unlucky enough to miss the fighting of 1841-42 in the Afghan passes, with its frightful disasters and final triumphs. It was not till 1852 that Stewart, still a lieutenant, had his first experience of adult fighting with the wild tribes of the border—fighting which, in England, was overshadowed in interest by our contemporaneous war in the Crimea. But it brought him the rank of captain and a medal; and it had proved that he had utilised the first 15 years of his service in acquiring an unrivalled knowledge of the frontier tribes and the native languages. The man was now all complete in the accomplishments appertaining to the perfect Anglo-Indian soldier. He was ready for any grand opportunity which might present itself, and that opportunity presently came in the bosom of the Mutiny which had burst forth at Meerut, and was fast spreading all over India, with its hellish head quarters at Delhi. How he was quick to profit by that opportunity we shall now see.

One fine day, Stewart, ragged and half starved, staggered into the camp of the field force before Delhi. But he had already been forestalled by a young artillery lieutenant, Frederick Sleigh Roberts by name, who found it afterwards "impossible to discribe my pleasure at finding myself a member of a force which had already gained an imperishable renown." There was a vacant post in the Quarter Master General's department which Roberts coveted, but there was also a vacancy of a similar kind in the case of the Assistant Adjutant General before Delhi; and to this post General Chamberlain wanted to appoint Roberts, who was in despair. "I was waiting outside Sir Henry Barnard's tent," he wrote, "anxious to hear what decision had been come to, when two men rode up, both looking greatly fatigued and half starved, one of them being Donald Stewart. He told me they had a most adventurous ride, but before waiting to hear his story, I asked Norman to suggest Stewart for the new appointment (D. A. A. G.)—a case of one word for Stewart, and two for myself. I am afraid, for I had set my heart on returning to the Q. M. G.'s department. And so it was settled to our mutual satisfaction—Stewart becoming the D.A.A.G. of the Delhi Field Force, and I the D.A.Q.M.G. with the artillery." So thus it was that two ambitious young sons of Mars—one an Irishman the other a Scot—made their marked entrance on the stage of a military drama which was to have its denouement in their successive appointment—the Highlander first, and then the Hiberman—to the chief command of the forces in India.

Yes, but wherever had Captain Donald Stewart popped up from in this Jack-in-the-Box manner, and presented himself in the camp of the field force before Delhi? One often hears of officers leaving their regiments, but Donald Stewart was doomed to enjoy the weirdly unique experience of his regiment leaving him. When the mutiny broke out, Stewart was in the head quarters of his regiment, the Ninth Native Infantry, at Aligarh. One of the men, a Brahmin, was hanged for inciting his comrades to mutiny, and to Stewart, as interpreter (for the Marischal College of Aberdeen, he had now added a consummate acquaintance with the tongues of India) it fell to explain to the regiment on parade the why and wherefor of the exemplary execution, an explanation which was followed by all sorts of ominous confusion and defection, the plundering of the treasury, the breaking open of the gaol doors and the releasing of prisoners, and the marching off of the sepoys in a body to join the mutineers inside Delhi.

A PLUCKY AND PERILOUS RIDE.

To Delhi, accordingly, the outside of it at least Stewart determined to follow his deserter men, but first of all he repaired to Agra, where he was told by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Colvin, that he had received despatches from the Government in Calcutta for the Commander in Chief, then understood to be with the army before Delhi. Stewart at once volunteered the forlorn task of delivering these despatches to their addressee, though seriously warned as to the desperate nature of the venture. He reached Muttra, 35 miles distant, without mishap—though the country was now all aflame with rebellion fierce and fell. In Muttra he was told that to stay there a moment longer would be certain death. A Brahmin provided him with an escort of two Sowars (troopers), belonging to the Rajah of Zhartpur, with orders to accompany him as far as Kosi. They were cut-throat-looking individuals, and Stewart felt rather inclined to dispense with their services, but, thinking it unwise to show any signs of distrust, he accompanied them with the best grace he could. After riding 15 or 16 miles Stewart's horse fell from exaustion, on which his so-called escorts laughted uproariously, and galloped off, leaving him to his own devices. But neither sighs nor tears would bring the sowars back, and so, believing that his horse would not recover, Stewart took off the saddle and bridle and tramped to the nearest village, where he hoped to be able by purchase or appropriation to find a fresh mount, though all he could discover was a donkey grazing in a field—which, as the descendant of a race of inveterate cattle lifters, he scrupled not to purloin. At Kosi they gave him bread and milk, but denied him a bed. They told him he must be off if he wanted to save his skin, and he told them that the devil a foot would he budge until he got a horse. But all he could get was a pony, on which next morning he ambled into Jarpur camp, where he had to stay a week waiting for a promised escort which was never produced. But as "he that will to Cupar maun to Cupar," so Donald Stewart determined to wait no longer, and departed for Delhi—Mr. Ford, a collector and magistrate, offering to go with him. At length, after infinite difficulty and danger—the ass appropriated having enjoyed the guidance of a native cattle lifter, the two struggled on, "and at daybreak on 29th June, the minarets of Delhi rose out of the morning mist, while an occasional shell must be seen bursting near the city." And thus it was how Donald Stewart—

PROFITING BY THE OPPORTUNITY,

which comes to every man in the course of his life, if only he is prepared to embrace it—placed his foot on the first rung of the ladder which led him to fame and fortune. "It is difficult," wrote Lord Roberts—a lifelong friend and adviser of Stewart—"to over estimate the pluck and enterprise displayed by Stewart in this adventurous ride. It was a marvel that he ever reached Delhi. His coming there turned out to be the best thing that ever happened to him, for the qualities which prompted to undertake and carried him through his dangerous journey, marked him as a man worthy of advancement, and likely to do well."

In the limited space allowed me I may be thought to have dwelt disproportionately long on Stewart's ride from Agra to Delhi—a ride, for the rest, which has only been equalled since by the perilous ride from Ulundi to Durban during the Zulu war of the prince of war correspondents, Archibald Forbes, who, coming from the same part of Scotland as Donald Stewart is also, in feature, almost his double; but it often happens that the detailed description of some prominent moment in a man's career will convey a better account of his character than all the rest of his exploits put together.

For his staff services at Delhi, Stewart was advanced to the rank of major; and from Delhi he passed to Lucknow, where he served with equal brilliancy as A. A.G. to his countryman, Sir Colin Campebell, after which he was engaged in stamping out the rebellion in Rohilcund. The end of the mutiny found him a lieutenant-colonel, and he was further awarded the post of D.A.G. of the army in India—an army which no longer in the hands of "John Company," had now become British-imperial. Great was the difficulty of blending the old military system with the new, and of adapting our army to the altered conditions of our Indian dominion; but Colonel Stewart proved to be as deviceful in the bureau as he had been daring on the battlefield, and setting, in his native phrase, "a stout heart to a stey brae," he gradually got the better of the administrative burden which had been laid upon his shoulders.

But being, like the doughty Douglas of old, one of those soldiers who prefer the singing of the lark (and the whistling of bullets) to the squeaking of the mouse, Donald Stewart was only too delighted when entrusted with the command of the Bengal Brigade in the little army with which Sir Robert Napier was sent to Abyssinia to release a few British captives from the barbarously capricious power of King Theodore; and Major Roberts was his Assistant Q.M.G. In India, after the mutiny, Stewart and Roberts had lived on the footing of a David and Jonathan; and it almost broke the heart of Roberts that while Stewart gaily marched away into the interior at the head of his brigade, he himself had to remain behind, at Zoula, the landing port on the Red Sea. Nevertheless, as it turned out, Stewart got no further on the forward road than Senafe, being thus prevented from taking part in the final assault and capture of Magdala, King Theodore's mountain-top citadel.

Stewart returned to Inda with the rank of Major-General, and for three years (1871 to 1874) he was again administratively employed—this time as Chief Commissioner for the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal. But his tenure of office was overshadowed by a terrible event—the assassination of Lord Mayo, when on a tour of inspection to the penal settlement, which had been established there. Before his guards could interpose, a convict threw himself upon the Viceroy, and stabbed him to death. "I felt much for Donald Stewart," wrote Roberts, "to whom I knew such a terrible tragedy, would be a heavy blow."

HEROIC SERVICE IN AFGHANSITAN,

And so it was. But from the receiving of moral shooks himself, he was soon to proceed to the infliction of material blows of a very crushing kind upon others. In 1878 it had become necessary to compel the Ameer of Afghanistan to comply with certain demands of ours, and for this purpose a tripleheaded force was despatched from India into his dominions. One column on the right to move through the Khyber under one armed Sir Sam Browne, the centre one led by Roberts, via the Kuran Valley, and that on the left to move by Quetta on Kandahar. Sir Donald Stewart, for he had now been knighted, was urgently telegraphed for to India to take the command of this left column of about 12,000. As it so happened, the only resistance encountered fell to Roberts with his 6,000 men, at the Peiwar Kotal and elsewhere on his first march to Kabul, and Sir Donald equally entered Kandahar—but without striking a blow.

Here for the present he remained while Roberts returned to India; but the latter had hardly got back to Simla before all the Empire was startled by the news of the massacre of the Cavagnari mission at Kabul, to which Roberts at once prepared to return with an avenging column. Sam Browne's Khyber force had been broken up, but Sir Donald Stewart was still at Kandahar, and word was accordingly sent to him "to stop all regiments on their way back to India, and hold himself fast." "Hold the fort, for I am coming," was the virtual message flashed by Roberts to his comrade Stewart, and hold it he did, with all the tenacity of his race, until some little time after Roberts's second arrival at Kabul, when Sir Donald was ordered up with his column to that capital "to take part in the pacification" to northern Afghanistan.

And now began that march of Sir Donald's from Kandahar to Kabul, which in some respects was superior in merit even to that of Roberts's subsequent reverse march from Kabul to Kandahar, though, owing to certain accidents of circumstances, it was the feat of Roberts which mostly impressed the popular imagination, much in the same manner as the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava—thanks, among other things, to Tennyson's lyric—has erroneously taken its place in the same popular imagination as a far more heroic performance than the equally heroic and far more effective charge of the Heavy Brigade on the same occasion.

Leaving Kandahar on 30th March, 1880 with his little column of 7,000 men Stewart reached Cabul—a distance of over 300 miles—on 5th May which was a period in all of 35 days; while Roberts, with his 10,000 men covered the same reverse route in 20 days. But the main column of Roberts was amply provisioned and had nothing to do but march; while Stewart was hampered with the want of food and, what was still worse, he was harassed by swarms of ferocious enemies, whom time and again he had to stop and beat out of his way.

This was more particularly the case at Ahmed Khel, near Ghuznee, where Sir Donald and his little column were set upon and nearly swallowed by ferocious hordes of Afghans. Twice the Ghuznee swordsmen nearly hewed a passage to where he stood: and for a long time the issue of the battle was doubtful. But as he had been bidden to "hold the fort" and "stand fast" at Kandahar, and had manfully done so, so he now again held his ground unflinchingly at the head of his troops among the surging hordes of the Prophet, calmly noting every feature of the fray, and directing, as if on parade, the movements of his infantry and the slashing charges of his native cavalry, till at last the shattered enemy hesitated, reeled and finally broke into headlong flight all along the line, leaving 3000 of their number dead or wounded on the ground.

STEWART AND ROBERTS.

Sir Donald's way was now comparatively clear to Kabul, which he at last reached, and being senior to his dear friend Roberts, assumed the supreme command there. Yet when, on news of the disaster at Maiwand reaching Sir Donald, he found it necessary to send a relieving force back to Kandahar, he was generous enough to entrust the command thereof to Roberts instead of taking it—and all the kudos thereto appertaining—to himself. But if there was thus generosity on the side of Stewart, there was as much justice as generosity in the subsequent admission of Lord Roberts that "it was his gallant friend, Sir Donald Stewart, who showed him the way from Kabul to Kandahar." Between those rival paladins of the Empress Queen there was indeed as little jealousy as between Nelson and his admirals, or only jealousy of the kind which prompted the hero of Trafalgar to exclaim to Captain Blackwood, when the Royal Sovereign was pressing alone into the midst of the combined fleets of France and Spain: "See how that noble fellow, Collingwood, takes his ship into action. How I envy him!"

For his services in Afghanistan Sir Donald received the thanks of both Houses of Parliment and a baronetcy, while in the following year he was made Commander in Chief in India—an appointment which he held till 1885, when he was succeeded by the Castor—as he himself had been the Pollux—of Indian warfare in the person of Lord Roberts. He then returned home to receive a well known sinecure as Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and the baton of a Field-Marshal. As Sir Donald had shown Lord Roberts the way from Kabul to Kandahar so he also during his tenure of office as Chief of the Indian Army planned that scheme of defence calculated to render the Empire at once strong without and safe within which was finally carried out by his successor; and altogether he will live in the pages of Indian history as one of the Empress Queen's most redoubtable and most revered Knights of her Round Table—without fear and without reproach.

ALLEGED MURDER AT CHARNIWADY.

FAKEERA LUXIMON, aged about twenty years, a Hindoo of the labouring class, who was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife on Monday afternoon by one Vishnoo Natha, died at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital about 10 o'clock, the same night. From inquiries instituted by Superintendent Holdway, it appears that about twenty days ago Vishnoo's wife Jankee arrived in Bombay from her native place Kelka in Kolhapur and joined her husband at Charniwady. Here they put up in a room next to that occupied by the deceased. On Sunday Vishnoo received information that his wife, during his absence from home, carried on an intrigue with the deceased. Next day he had a quarrel with Jankee and in the afternoon, while Fakeera was asleep on a cot on the verandah of his room, accused rushed at him, and stabbed him with a knife. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of the deceased.

Dewoobai, a widow, deposed that deceased was her son, and resided with her at Charniwady. He was a dock-labourer, but at present unemployed. About half-past 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon deceased and another man, named Tatia, were lying asleep on a charpoy, in front of the house, and she was sweeping the verandah. She then saw Vishnoo come and pass the deceased. After going a little distance, he returned and struck the deceased with something in his right hand in the abdomen. Vishnu ran away and deceased got up and followed the man who, however, soon disappeared in a neighbouring lane. Deceased then fell down exhausted and became unconscious. The police were informed and Inspector Paterson soon arrived on the scene and had the deceased removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

The coroner adjourned the inquiry to Saturday afternoon next at the Esplanade Police Court.

Vishnoo is still at large and telegrams have been despatched up-country for his arrest.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THE fresh cases of plague recorded in Calcutta on Friday reached the alarming total of 163, and the deaths brought to light were 148, the first figure being 20 above the previous highest on record. The total mortality was 204. The number of living cases of plague on Friday was 246. On Saturday the number of fresh cases reported was 159, the deaths recorded being 138, of which 125 occurred on the previous dates. The total mortality was the same as for the previous day.

Another case of plague, officially declared as such has occurred in Mongoyr, the patient dying within twenty-four hours. The quarter affected is a particularly filthy one. High winds prevail and the disease has taken the form of pneumonic plague.

The prohibitive stipulations which existed in the Dutch East Indies regarding the importation of articles coming from foreign places declared infected with plague have been modified; the effect being that rags, untanned hides, hair, wool, used bags, &c., coming from or having been transhipped at Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, are temporarily prohibited.

THE FAR EAST.

PERSECUTION OF THE REFORM PARTY.

RUMOURED RISING.

THE DEPOSED EMPEROR.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12.

THERE is no doubt the Emperor of China has had a larger share in the thoughts of his subjects during the last year and a half than in his whole life before. As to his health, we have utterly conflicting reports. The Conservatives, the allies of the Empress Dowager say that he is very sick; the Progressives say he is quite well. It is hard to form an opinion on the subject when doctors, i. e. Doctors of Literature chiefly, so thoroughly disagree. Some of those who saw him on the occasion of the recent audience, assert that he looked very ill and depressed. But then, these witnesses were Foreigners who would consider that about three-fourths of the Chinese and Manchu officials and scholars are a sickly lot—as no doubt they are. Yet they live on to respectable ages; even heavy opium smokers hold office till they are seventy, some till they are eighty, which, according to Western physicians and the Anti-Opium Society is absolutely unreasonable and irregular. However, Kwang Hsu is not an opium-smoker and of late he has had but slight chances to spoil his constitution by any health-destroying luxuries. Still, it is to be feared that the soundest constitution and most exemplary habits would have but little to do with his length of days. It is probable that the Palace Conservatives are simply disgusted by being reminded of the profound interest taken in the health of the Emperor by *Foreigners*. *Why* should they care for his welfare? Well, they may be sure that some of them do really care very little—or Kwang Hsu would have secured the opportunity to live out his allotted span and carry out his wishes to reform the damnably corrupt Government of China.

THE AUDIENCE OF

Sergeant had occasion to check the prisoner and another private for some breach of regulations in the barracks, and it is alleged that the prisoner became enraged at the interference of the sergeant, seized hold of a broom and dealt the noncommissioned officer a heavy blow on the head. Death ensued as a result of the blow. At the Magistracy on March 9, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Acting Police Magistrate, Gheba Khan, private in the Hongkong Regiment, was charged with the wilful murder of Lance-Sergeant Kulan Hassan, of the Honkong Regiment, at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon, on the 8th March. Sergeant Macdonald said that under instructions from Inspector Macdonald he proceeded to the Barracks and the prisoner was handed over to him. The case was remanded

BRITISH BLUEJACKETS MALTREATED.

A Shanghai correspondent writing on March 8 says :—News has reached here of another Chinese outrage upon British subjects, the victims in this case being three bluejackets. The three men belong to H.M.S "Woodcock" at present cruising on the Yangtse. They had gone for a stroll ashore among the villages north of Shashi, and lost their way. They were set upon by the villagers, taken prisoners, and chained to the ground. The Chinese then bamboozed them badly, and they were only rescued with difficulty. Commenting on the incident the *China Mail* says :—Great Britain will soon have a long account to settle with China—a missionary murdered in cold blood in Shantung, a medical officer and an assistant commissioner murdered on the Burma frontier, and now three bluejackets wearing Her Majesty's uniform ignominiously seized by a dirty Chinese mob, chained to the ground and flogged after the manner of Chinese criminals! And our British ships lie at anchor in Honkong Harbour and the British Admiral—through no fault of his, we may presume—fulfills his routine duties and social engagements! Is it any wonder that British influence wanes politically in the Far East? The only excuse the British Government can have for not adopting an aggressive tone towards China after all these outrages is its engagements in South Africa, but let us hope, with the tide there flowing in our favour, the British Far Eastern squadron might be set in motion to some purpose.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(1) In spite of repeated supplications and sacrifices for rain, High Heaven still remains sternly obdurate and our prayers have not yet been answered. Now it is our opinion that to deserve the favour of Heaven the first thing should be to show due care and sympathy for our subjects. Do we, therefore, owe this token of Heaven's displeasure to the fact that the prisons of the Imperial city are filled with litigants whose cases have not been settled; and is this drought a reminder to the Throne of such a state of affairs? If, therefore, it is true that officials placed over the people are careless of the welfare of those under them so that the masses find their daily fight for existence growing harder and harder, how then can we expect the favour of Heaven? We, therefore, hereby command the Board of Punishments, the Commandant of the Gendarmerie, the Governor of Peking, the Censors of the Five Cities of the Capital, and the Viceroy of Chihli to set to work at once and see to the settlement at once of all cases pending in the various courts in their jurisdictions. Cases that can easily be settled must be done so on the spot, and those that are complicated and cannot be summarily dealt with should be so managed that the litigants concerned be ordered to procure guarantees for their future good behaviour and readiness to attend Court whenever called upon to do so, and liberty be given them to leave prison. As for those undergoing their sentences, let word be sent to the gaol officials to be careful to make constant examinations into the state of their prisoners and summarily punish all gaolers found guilty of cruelty and illtreating said prisoners. Should the weather be severe let the magistrates in charge furnish warm clothing to their prisoners, and we hereby also command that a careful watch be kept over the country to see what people are suffering under the drought and what their prospects will be with the coming of spring weather, so that due measures may be taken in time to give succour wherever needed. Officials found guilty of keeping secret distress in their jurisdictions are to be severely denounced and punished according to the laws. These and other temedial measures to be put into operation in the near future we trust will so far propitiate High Heaven as to permit the gods to grant our prayers for the welfare of our people. In spite of all these efforts at pacifying the wrath of High Heaven, our prayers have not been granted and we are still in the midst of drought. In view of this we are made to feel that perhaps we ourselves may have been guilty of some grievous sin which demands further sacrifices, self-denial, and inward cleansing before High Heaven can be mollified into forgiveness and grant us our wishes. But it is not ourselves alone who must undergo this self-abasement towards Heaven; you also, Princes, Ministers and Officers of the Imperial Court, must also supplement the efforts of the Throne by strict loyalty and sincerity of conduct. From the highest to the lowest, and humblest we must all abase ourselves and so conduct ourselves as to gain the faveur of High Heaven.

With reference to the continued drought in the Imperial Prefecture, we the other day commanded Prince Ching, Prince Kung, and others to reverentially superintend on our behalf the sacrificial ceremonies held in the various Imperial temples for the supplication for rain but to the present day our prayers have not yet been answered although longingly hoped for. It is our command therefore that further supplications be held on the 8th instant at the said Imperial temples under the superintendence of Prince Tuan, 2nd Order, Prince Tsai Ying, 3rd Order, Prince Tsai Lien, 3rd Order, Prince Tsai Yun, 3rd Order, and Prince P'u Lun, 4th Order; and it is our command that perfect reverence and earnestness be observed at the said ceremonies on that day.

FRENCH INSULTS TO THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

DEMONSTRATION BY P. & O. MEN.

An interesting and withal amusing incident occurred at Marseilles when the P. & O. s. s. Carthage, which arrived in Bombay harbour last Saturday, was lying at the French port. It appears that on Friday, the 2nd of March, two of the European crew of the Carthage, which was then lying in Marseilles harbour, went to the Palais de Crystale, a music hall and witnessed the performance. They informed the other members of the crew how her Majesty the Queen and the Prince of Wales, who were impersonated by two artistes, were hissed by the audience, which was composed mostly of French people numbering over a thousand. On hearing this, the majority of the crew decided on going to witness the performance for themselves. They arranged to meet at the music hall at 9 o'clock the next evening, Saturday the 3rd with the full intention of letting the audience know that there were some patriotic Englishmen in Marseilles. When they assembled at the tryst they met about five of the crew of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin, which was also then lying off Marseilles. When the two French artistes appeared on the stage all the Englishmen mustered in one spot in the centre of the promenade. The performance began with impersonations of well known French, German and other celebrities. Later on followed personations of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. On the curtain being raised to exhibit this scene the French audience hissed. Simultaneously the Englishmen uncovered and gave three roaring cheers, followed immediately by the singing of the National Anthem. This sudden demonstration of British loyalty put a stop to the performance for the time being. The audience in the stalls seemed astounded at what had happened, and rose from their seats to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. After the excitement had toned down the performance was resumed with further impersonations, among which were Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Kruger and Joubert. The twenty-five Englishmen waited till the performance was over and then mustered at the entrance to the music hall. Here they formed up three deep and marched down the Rue de Publique and the Rue de Cannibierre singing patriotic songs. At the theatre and during the march through the streets the Englishmen were not interfered with in any way, but some Frenchmen gave vent to their indignation in uncomplimentary language. It was currently reported the next day that the proprietors of the hall had determined to put a stop to any similar demonstrations from the Englishmen. The only way they succeeded in doing so was by discontinuing the exhibitions of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales. It was noticed that at the performance the next night the number of gendarmes had been increased three-fold.

A Marseilles paper gives the following ingenuous account of the incident :—"A strong party of Englishmen overwhelmed the audience at the Crystal Palace last night and continually interrupted the performance, which included a sketch and parody of the Transvaal war. They hissed down all anti-British allusions and cheered again and again for the Queen and Mr. Chamberlain. They afterwards marched through the streets of Marseilles cheering and singing patriotic songs. We have decided not to tolerate any more of this sort of provocation, and matters will assume a serious aspect if any more Englishmen are unwise enough to attempt a renewal of the demonstration.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

AMERICAN COTTON TOPICS.

THE WAR LOAN AND THE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, March 9.

The official returns of the foreign and colonial trade of the United Kingdom continue to show expansion in the declared values of the movements both ways. It may, of course, be assumed that the increases mainly represent higher prices rather than increased volumes of commodities; but after the experiences of the past quarter of a century even higher prices must be regarded as evidence of recovered health in trade and industry, and it is tolerably certain that to some extent the increases in aggregate values represent increases in the quantities bought and sold. So far, at all events, the war in South Africa and the practical stoppage of the gold mines there have had no adverse influence on the trade of the country, and even the famine in India has, as yet, failed to curtail our over-seas movement of commodities in the aggregate. The declared value of the imports for the month of February shows an increase of £2,065,699, which brings up the gain for the expired portion of the year to £5,405,007, and the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures shows a gain of £3,837,433 for the month, bringing up the increase since the beginning of the year to £7,073,891. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise are an exception, as they show a decrease for the past month of £302,785 as compared with February, 1899; but for the expired two months there is still a gain of £59,420 as compared with last year. Taking the figures as a whole, the noteworthy feature is that the export trade has continued to increase at a greater rate than the import trade, or, in other words, the apparent debit balance of the merchandise movements has been again reduced. There is, however, no evidence in trading circles or even on the part of consumers of dissatisfaction with this feature. It is interesting to observe that the increase in the imports in February this year follows a decrease in February last year, while the increase in the exports follows an increase last year. In other words, the increase in the exports has been cumulative.

With two exceptions—living animals and apparel or articles of personal use, which show slight decreases—an increase of value during February is recorded for every group of British and Irish exports. The largest increase occurs under the head of metals and articles manufactured therefrom other than machinery and ships, the expansion representing mainly wrought and unwrought iron and telegraphic wires and apparatus. A striking feature in this connection is the increase in the value of the exports of ships to foreign owners, the increase in the declared value of this item for the month being £351,097 out of a total of £565,129. The increase in the value of the machinery and mill work sent abroad is only slight, but it is important as showing a continuation of the expansion under this heading to which we have called attention for some time past. The next largest increase is shown by "raw materials;" it is all but fully accounted for by increased shipments of coal at higher prices. There is also, again, a more or less gratifying increase in the exports of English wool, which may very well be regarded as an encouraging symptom for English farmers. As regards yarns and textile fabrics, though a noteworthy increase in the value of the exports is again shown, the expansion is less conspicuous than it was in January. With a decrease in the weight of cotton yarn exported there is a slight increase in value, while in the case of cotton piece goods an increase of yardage as well as of value is recorded. Other features are increases in the exports of linen, silk, woollen, and worsted yarns, and in the exports of woollen and worsted piece goods. It must be admitted, however, that so far as Yorkshire goods are concerned, though some increase in the shipments to the United States is discernible, the figures do not yet testify very emphatically to the revival of American demand which has been rather confidently expected for some time past.

In their circular dated February 28, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, review the American cotton position as follows :—"We have had a sharp advance during the week, starting in Liverpool on Washington's birthday and being sustained here by the elimination of the short interest in the March position in our market. A quantity of high-grade cotton has been pointed here for delivery, a part naturally on a tenderable basis and the remainder at a small loss to the buyer. This movement is likely to continue with interruptions from time to time, as the premium paid here on contract delivery for the high grades is greater than in Europe. Foreign spinners have bought so freely this month that the amount of cotton brought into sight promises to reach the enormous total of 850,000 bales for the month of February. When we recall the fact that the January movement was 943,000 we see that the February movement has been relatively the larger and actually the heaviest of any year on record except that of February, 1898. We have therefore gained upon and finally passed the movement of the crop with which comparisons are most frequently made—that of 1897. On March 1 we shall probably exceed the movement of that year by 150,000 bales, so that all idea of a crop less than 9,000,000 bales must be abandoned, as the increase in the Southern consumption alone for the remaining six months of the year is 312,000 bales, and no one claims that the amount remaining on plantations or in the uncounted interior towns is less than that season, which was the smallest on record. In fact there are no indications of exhaustion in the receipts at the interior towns, except at Memphis, around which point cotton seems to pass, going to Little Rock and the Mississippi towns. As a matter of interest the six reporting towns of Mississippi have received within 23,000 bales of their entire receipts of last season. That the market should have advanced so sharply in the face of the movement has surprised the trade, and shows that the forces at work in Europe, where the bull movement is the strongest, were underestimated. Europe has finally reduced its crop estimates at a time when America was disposed to increase her views regarding the ultimate yield because of the continued increase in the movement, which, while showing a natural reduction, at no point as yet shows exhaustion. We are in receipt of many claims that the movement will fall off after the 1st of March, and it must do so unless the crop is to exceed 10,000,000 bales, which few believe possible. Meanwhile the market has touched the highest prices on record since 1895, and the question of a further advance must be decided by the conditions of trade in Manchester, where business is now beginning to encounter the effects of the famine and plague in India. If the effect of this widespread disaster is to check business we cannot expect Manchester to go on. In America, while domestic trade is still good, the export trade in cotton goods shows a decided falling off. To call attention to these adverse influences when almost the entire trade is bullish and long is not an agreeable task, but at these prices it is well to take a look at the other side of the shield, especially as there is every indication of enormous preparations for the crop of next season."

In the "Manchester Chamber of Commerce Monthly Record" for February attention is again drawn to the belated delivery by merchants and manufacturers on this side of yarns and piece goods contracted to be delivered in India; complaints appear from the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Karachi, and Colombo. A complaint is made of the frequent errors made in telegrams between this city and Cawnpore, and the opinion of the Chamber is given in favour of the light railway extension of the Sierra Leone line. A suggestion is made that it is desirable that representatives of manufacturers and inventors should be added to the Departmental Committee appointed to consider the reforms of Patent Law administration. Another series of letters deals with the proposal to introduce the metrical notation of cotton yarn. The opinion of the Manchester Chamber is unfavourable to the suggestion.

To any one blessed with the merest superficial knowledge of Russian financial methods it was certain that the rumour, emanating from Odessa, to the effect that the Russian Government were contemplating the conversion of the Baku petroleum industry into a State monopoly was ridiculous. It was difficult to treat the rumour seriously. It is not surprising, therefore, that an official contradiction is forthcoming from St. Petersburg. We may have curious notions as to Russian methods, but her financial advisers may be relied upon not to make mere fools of themselves.

The announcement made to the effect that the De Beers Company had resumed washing was welcome. The price of the shares has been advanced further, and is now within measurable distance of 30, or not so far removed from an ordinary fair-weather level. It would seem that the damage to the properties is inconsiderable, and, although suspension of working means something substantial the £2,000,0000 of profit should go far in the matter of dividends. The directors suspended the dividend during the war, and may now shortly be expected to announce it.

Very unsatisfactory indeed is the cablegram referring to the position of the Associated property. After the Lake View troubles this second blow may well frighten the public out of the market. Mr. Landau's cablegram is to the following effect: "With regard to quality reserves, sampling has not been completed, but indications point to lower value. Experts state quantity undoubtedly exaggerated." What confidence can the public possibly have in the field when the leading properties are subject to this kind of thing? And where are the directors, that such a state of affairs is possible? Westralian mining has become a word of reproach in the City. To complete the disgust which will be felt, all that is wanted is a second cablegram showing that this one is, possibly, too far reaching in its announcement of misfortune. British shareholders must be a very chicken-hearted lot if they permit one leading company after another to disappoint them in this way. It were worth the expense to appoint an independent commission to look into affairs with a view to the clearing up of many difficulties and apparent causes for dissatisfaction. But it is probably too much to hope that the shareholders will have sufficient shrewdness and risk sufficient money to demand such inquiries and see that they are carried out.

Expectancy is the feature of the Stock Exchange at the moment. Everybody is waiting for the new War Loan, the announcement of the terms of which are expected momentarily. Meanwhile, the preliminary dealings continue as wild as possible. Already 1 1-2—2 premium is bid for the loan, although nobody knows what the loan is to be, nor its issue price, nor even its rate of interest. It may be patriotic, but it is a little ridiculous. We should not draw attention to the matter were mere patriotism concerned. But, unfortunately, there are not wanting signs of market greed. The notion seems to be that there is a safe profit in the loan, and from the very wildness and extent of the invitations to buy it is certain that many of the purchases will be made simply with a view to realizing immediately on allotment. We heard of one case where a broker, with more enthusiasm than soundness of judgment, was advising his clients to apply for large amounts, and not merely so, but to send in separate applications in the names of their families. The notion was not, be it noted, patriotic support for the loan, but the idea that a profit was to be snatched on allotment. This is bad. Not merely is it upsetting the Consols and other markets, but it is encouraging a species of idiotic gambling such as was seen when the Barnato Consols promotion was mooted. The result may be that the Government may have to modify their scheme considerably. Patriotic enthusiasm is one thing and a very praiseworthy one. But this is merely the gambling spirit, and, in the circumstance, very far from praiseworthy.

The Budget is already meeting with much opposition in certain sections of the City. Mincing Lane, the seat of the colonial trade, is up in arms. Those whose business it is to deal with stocks and shares are enraged at being required in future to place a stamp on brokerage contracts, and the London Chamber of Commerce have called a meeting to discuss matters that touch trade generally. The commercial centres of Liverpool, Manchester, &c., have made strong protests against duties that affect their particular manufactures. Meanwhile, Sir Albert Rollit has handed a memorial to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking him to receive a deputation on the subject of their complaint which he has agreed to.

Yet another combine! We learn that the leading manufacturers of dress goods some 40 in number, have decided to form an association and a committee is now engaged in drawing up the details of the scheme. The capital will be over 20 millions sterling: Verily we are following the American example with a vengeance.

Matters nowadays move by contraries on the Stock Exchange. The members have been hoping and praying for victories, and now that they have got not only the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith but also the capture of Cronje and the evacuation by the Boers of Natal, prices, more especially in the Kaffir Circus, are being put down in supreme disregard of the fact that the events of the last fortnight must greatly shorten the length of the war in South Africa. There is even a prospect of the Boers playing into Lord Roberts's hands by giving him the opportunity of beating them in detail. Yet the tendency of most markets is unfavourable.

There is, of course, the old Stock Exchange maxim, that when some long-expected favourable events come off, they usually are found to have been discounted and give the signal for realisations. But no one could, a few weeks ago, have made sure of the surrender of Cronje or of the relief of Ladysmith after the many abortive attempts to affect the latter object. It is also argued that the reason of the reaction in the Kaffir Circus is the absence of the public from the market. But the public have been absent for a long time, and they have neither loaded up with stocks of late, nor have they been instrumental in putting prices down on the announcement of the victories. We must therefore blame the professional element of the Stock Exchange for the realisations that are taking place. The first of the successes which Lord Roberts is almost certain to achieve on his renewed advance will stop the selling and bring about a smart recovery. For it must not be forgotten that recent events have created a new and much more favourable military position, which, with good generalship, promises a speedy termination of the war. Under these circumstances, the present reaction should furnish a good opportunity for investors to acquire South African mining and land shares at a comparatively moderate level. The weakness has also spread to the West Australian department, which was predisposed to dulness by fresh "Bear" attacks on Associated shares, which met with some success owing to the doubtful news transmitted by order of the Chairman. But there is a strong undercurrent, and the decline is not likely to go far. Copper and copper mining shares have been very strong, the latter under the lead of Rio Tinto. A study of Mr. Whitaker Wright's statement at the Nickel Corporation Company's meeting should encourage purchases of these shares by investors. Home Rails have moved irregularly, and there does not as yet appear to be any sound basis for a recovery. The Yankee market, after a temporary rally, has relapsed again into weakness in view of "Bear" attacks on Trust Companies' stocks and of unfavourable bank statements. The Foreign market has been comparatively active, especially Spanish, and there has been a distinctly better feeling in South Americans, notably Argentines and Brazilians. The Industrial market has been fairly steady, with exceptions in the case of Alisoppe and Vickers-Maxim, which have suffered from the effects of fresh capital issues. A few new prospectuses which have been issued are likely to herald a rush of new Companies now that the outlook is brighter.

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THE ROLLING OF SHIPS.

The "Transactions" of the Institution of Engineer and Shipbuilders in Scotland is an unpretentious publication, but always contains at least one interesting paper. To the last Mr. W. L. Luke contributes an article on the means adopted for moderating the rolling of ships. We pretend to understand the theory of a ship's stability; although constistances of some great blunder in a costly yacht or line-of-battleship remind us now and then that theories, however, true require at least more careful application than our ship's designers often give them; and much depends, upon a vessel's form when oscillations or stability conditions are in question. But here our problem is more circumscribed, Given a vessel of a certain form and definite position of the meta-centre, what can be done to check excessive rolling?

The most obvious and commonly adopted method is the addition of bilge-keels. Wooden sailing ships of war, as well as merchant vessels, in the first half of this century, were always constructed without bilge-keels. Doubtless the deep and heavy ordinary keels which sailing vessels necessarily demand sufficiently checked rolling. Besides, we now load decks with heavier guns and think more of our sailors' comfort. The ill-fated "Atalanta," herself replacing the "Eurydice," which was capsized in a squall in 1878 off Ventnor, was found to roll so heavily that she was fitted with two pairs of bilge-keels—one below, and one above the water-line. These proved by no means a success. They checked the rolling, but still she rolled sufficiently to lift the lower out of water and thus repeated violent shocks strained all the fastenings and caused intense discomfort. The bilge-keels were removed, she left Bermuda for the British Isles in February 1880, and was not seen again. The French claim to have used bilge-keels at the commencement of the present century; but these were probably intended, at that time, to act as lee-boards.

From the earliest days of ironclad ships bilge-keels have been fitted in the Navy. After the capsizing of the "Captain" in 1870, Mr. Froude made a full series of experiments upon a model of the "Devastation." The experiments in dock seemed most conclusive. With no bilge-piece, after a deflection of 8 1-2°, 32 double rolls were taken before she came to rest. With one 3-foot bilge-piece only 8; with two 3-foot bilges 6, with one six foot bilge only 4. But we must very carefully examine experiments on models made in dock. When the deflection was increased to 25° the oscillations were, respectively, 29, 0 3 4, 5 1-2, 3 1-2, or always less than when this first displacement was much smaller! This paradoxical result was doubtless brought about by two disturbing elements. The greater cant flooded the deck to some extent, and, ere the water found its exit through the scuppers, the tilt was checked enormously; again waves formed by tilting in the dock, reflected from the wall, may check or help the rolling.

The model was also tested in a sea: and, though results were very different, they clearly showed the bilge-keels greatly checked the rolling. Far more decisive were experiments made with the "Greyhound" and her sister ship the "Perseus." The former had a pair of bilge-keels; the latter none. After they had been brought to the same draught and meta-centre height, they were taken out into Plymouth Sound on various occasions in rough weather. The "Greyhound" rolled to about half the angles reached by the "Persens," the latter sometimes rolling as much as 23 degrees.

The accidental discovery on another occasion that water let in through imitation shot holes greatly checked the rolling—and the effect, noted above, of water on the model's deck in dock—suggested compartments into which water might enter and by its weight, check oscillations. This has been actually tried and proved most efficacious in preventing rolling; but it adds a serious danger. When big waves well timed to the ship capsize her, she usually goes over in the weather roll, borne down too late to rise against the coming wave—and such admitted water helps this danger.

Bilge-keels so far have proved the best, but they must not be placed too near the surface. If liable to be exposed, violent shocks, of course, will follow, and even if they come but near the surface they greatly add to the effective hold the vertical component in a wave has to tilt up the ship; and therefore, though they often check, in such position they might sometimes increase the rolling.—*Indian Engineering.*

SIR L. GRIFFIN ON PERSIA.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held on Tuesday, 6th inst., at the Westminster, Town-Hall, Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., chairman of the association, delivered a lecture on Persia. Major-General Sir Thomas E. Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., was in the chair, and among those present were Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reay, Sir A. Lyall, Mr. Thornton, and the Hon. W. F. B. Massey-Mainwaring, M.P.

Sir Lepel Griffin said that his object was chiefly to stimulate an interest in Persia in the financial and mercantile classes of England, and to encourage them to take a more active interest in Persia—an interest that was being very largely shown at the present day by other countries, such as Russia, France, Germany, and Belgium. England, the most commercial country in the world, was hanging strangely back, and he thought that was in a large measure due to a want of co-operation among our financial and mercantile classes. An event had occurred which was causing a great deal of perturbation in financial circles in England. Articles had appeared in the newspapers which described the Russian loan to Persia as an event of the first magnitude; it was said that it practically placed the whole foreign policy and the finances of Persia for all time in the hands of Russia, and that it was a great and permanant blow to English interest in that country. This was in no way the case. When his Imperial Majesty the Shah last came to England Persia was in the enviable position of possessing no foreign debt whatever, but the Shah, who was an exceedingly able man, and one who, like the German Emperor, had the credit of being the cleverest man in his dominions, discovered an amusement which was as fatal to a Government as gambling at Monte Carlo was to an individual. He granted concessions, by which he could obtain a great deal of money without any exertion. He very soon came into conflict with the London Money Market. A loan was required, but the English money market refused to grant it, on this terms proposed, Russia at first refused to assist, the English Foreign Office was unwilling to guarantee a loan, and consequently, after long negotiations and attempts to raise money in France, Belgium, and elsewhere, the Russians had come forward and had found two and a quarter millions sterling, or thereabouts, and had relieved the stress of the Persian financial position, which was exceedingly great. The Shah was just coming to England and France, his health was not good, and it was necessary for him to visit baths in Europe; large sums were now due to civil authorities and to the army, and were required for many other purposes, and there was very little doubt that it was absolutely essential for the Persian Government to obtain money somewere. As they could obtain it nowhere else, they wisely, he thought, obtained it in Russia, which had practically given it on conditions which the London Money Market refused. If the loan had not come to England, he did not think any one was to blame except the London financiers themselves. There was only one clause, in his opinion, in the Russian loan to which we could take exception, and that was the clause which forbade the Persian Government to borrow a loan elsewhere without the previous consent of the Russian bank in Teheran. That condition was apparently an onerous one; but Persia was now entering into the ranks of civilized nations. As her reserves and revenues increased, as her wants became more numerous, and as her Government determined to increase the productiveness of the country, build new works an public buildings, make irrigation works and roads and railways, she undoubtly would require to come into the European Money Market and that condition, preventing the Persian Government from applying elsewhere for loans, was one which was absurd, would be inoperative, and could not be enforced. This loan would not last very long; the claims now made upon it were exceedingly large, and Persia would soon be in want of money again. If Russia then preferred to lend her more money, he did not see why any one should object. If Russia preferred to waste her money by putting it into Persian roads and railways, he did not think any objection could be taken to her doing so. In England where there was so much financial wealth, there was very much more reason why English financiers and merchants should put their money into a country which was, in his opinion, developing, and which would before long take a very prominent part in the history of the world. He repeated that with regard to railways in the north, if Russia liked to spend her money on them instead of on railways in her own territories, there was very little reason why she should not do so. With regard to the south, the question was entirely different; that was the sphere of influence of England. He thought that Russia was not likely, at any rate within the lifetime of most of those present, to start the line which had been held up as a bogey to Englishmen. He did not believe that railway was contemplated; it would never pay, and Russia had surely no millions to throw away in an enterprise which would excite the grave suspicion of this country. (Cheers.)

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, March 28.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Wednesday, March 28.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, February 27.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870 April 30, 1877 and Feb 26, 1897, Fleet Engr A Spalding has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Inspector of machinery. The notice of this officer's retirement which appeared in the "London Gazette" of Feb 16, 1900, is hereby cancelled.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts :—A R Maxwell, C L J Muntz, A A Cordiner, J R H Gatzey, C B Partridge, E Tootell, R C Soafe, B F Trench, K E Lawrence, T Locke and G L Parry.

February 28.

The Rev W McLeod Tod M A has been appointed chaplain in her Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations of the Royal Naval Reserve (Officers) Lieut H L Wilson has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Sub Lt R M Reynolds to be lieut.

March 2.

Acting Sub Lieut J G P Ingham has been confirmed in the rank of sub lieut in her Majesty's fleet. The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed to be surgs in her Majesty's fleet :—H E C Fox M B J G Wallis M B, W P Walker M B, R W G Stewart M B, J G Hes, R R Fasson M B, J R Muir M B, L S Wh twam M B, A F Fraser M B, A S Frank M B, H R H Denny, R B Ainsworth, J St J Murphy, A J Hewitt, G M Eastment, H I Rogers B A M B, A C Benwick M B, W P Dyer, T H Vickers, R R Horley.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Col Commanant C S F Fagan to be major gen vice Morris to be supernumerary on appointment as dep adj gen Royal Marines; Col Second Commandant R B Kirchhoffer to be col commandant vice Fagan prom; Lieut Col and Brevet Col A R Chapman to be col second commandant vice Kirchhoffer prom; Major H C Money to be lieut col vice Chapman prom; Capt O N Trotman to be major vice Money prom; Lieut N Fitz E G Sampson Way to be capt vice Trotman prom.

March 3.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870 April 30 1877 and Feb 26 1897 Fleet Engineer J Leighton has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of inspector of machinery. In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of April 1 1881 Surg E A Shaw B A B Hus been allowed to withdraw from her Majesty's naval service with a gratuity.

March 5.

Vice Admiral C S Cardale has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made namely—Rear Admiral A T Powlett to be vice admiral Capt H T Grenfell C M G to be rear admiral. In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Lieut G G Haswell has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of commander.

WAR OFFICE, March 2.

2nd Dragoons—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut Thomas Conolly is antedated to Dec 30 1899.

5th Lancers—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Second Lieut E F Cecil from 4th batt the Lincolnshire Regt which was notified in the "Gazette" of Feb 6, 1900 is cancelled.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned majors to be lieut cols on augmentation :—H A D Curtis H O'B Owen E C F Holland F W Boteler A S Pratt W E Blewitt. The surname of Capt J Berkley who was prom major in the "Gazette" of Feb 23 1900 is as now stated and not as described therein. The undermentioned capts to be majors :—W H Onslow J G Geddes A L Walker H C Williams Wynn the Hon F R Bingham L A C Gordon H Corbyn L G F Gordon H G Smith on aagmentation, H G Sandilands vice W E Blewitt, Brevet Major W A Robinson vice H A D Curtis, S Lushington vice H O Owen, C B Ford vice H C F Gilland, H N Schofield employed on the Staff vice F W Boteler, H M Campbell vice A S Pratt, Supernumerary Capt H D White; Thomson to be capt vice H M Ferrar prom. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—L A Smith vice R St C Lecky prom, C H Wilson vice A W Gay prom, B Gosselin on the Seconded List, R F Ruck Keene vice H F Keene prom, E F Delacroix on the Seconded List, H D De Pree in succession to Major R D Gubbins employed extra regimentally. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts on augmentation :—W R N Madocks on the Seconded List, H H Tudor C E Palmer on the Seconded List, B R Kirwan L C F Livingstone Learmonth H A Boyce F J Lingston on the Seconded List, A M Perreau H L Cottingham S W Douglas C F G Washington W O Holloway on the Seconded List, G H A White H N Packard P W B Henning G J Henderson D B Stewart M Biddulph on the Seconded List, C Ravenhill G Baillie O C Robertson on the Seconded List; J Henry, W A Shoppee, G A Smyth R England. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—H M de F Montgomery vice E R H J Cloete prom; S S Browne vice W A Macbean who holds Staff appointment; E W Plummer vice C C Owen prom; J W E Donaldson vice R W Brooks prom; Second Lieut S T Hardwick is seconded for service in South Africa.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned capts are seconded for service in South Africa :—A E C Myers C H Ziegler J C Burnett W H Robinson; Supernumerary Capt R J Mac-Donald to be capt to complete establishment. The undermentioned lieuts are seconded :—G B C Wilkins for service as an adj of Volunteers; A J Thompson for sevice as an adj of Militia; G T Brierley for service in South Africa; Capt the Hon M R C Ward from the Seconded List to be divisional adj vice Capt W E Rumbold who has vacated that appointment; Major H Scott 1st Northumberland Volunteer Art is granted the temporary rank of major in the Army while serving with he Volunteer batty in South Africa; Capt C Wedgwood 1s Northumberland Volunteer Art is granted the temporary rank of capt. in the Army while serving with the Volunteer batty in South Africa. The undermentioned officers 1st Northumberland Volunteer Art are granted the temporary rank of lieut in the Army while serving with the Volunteer batty in South Africa :—Lieuts H S Bell and W C Macartney; Second Lieuts. F G D Johnstone and R W Wilson; Surg Capt J Wreford, 1st Northumberland Volunteer Art is granted the temporary rank of capt while serving with the Volunteer batty in South Africa; Vet Lieut W Dotchin 1st Northuberland Volunteer Art is granted the temporary rank of vet lieut while serving with the Volunteer batty in South Africa.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieut H W Studd to be capt vice R A S Benson dec.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieut J A G King adj to be capt to complete establishment.

COL. LUMSDEN'S CORPS.

Lieut Col D McT Lumsden Assam Valley Light Horse Volunteers to be commandant with the temporary rank of lieut col in the Army Lieut Col E Showers, late commandant Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers to be second in command with the temporary rank of major in the Army Capt J H B Beresford Indian Staff Corps to be company commander. To be capts with the temporary rank of capt in the Army :—Major H Chamney Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers, Capt F Clifford Coorg and Mysore Volunteer Rifles, Second Lieut B W Holme, East India Railway Volunteer Rifles, Second Lieut J R Rutherford Behar Light Horse Volunteers. To be lieuts with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army :—Lieut C L Sidey Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers, H O Pugh gentleman, G A Nevill gentleman, C E Crane gentleman. Capt N C Taylor Indian Staff Corps to be adj, Surg Capt S A Powell M D Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers to be medical officer with the temporary rank of capt, W Stevenson gentleman to be vet officer with the temporary rank of vet lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Supernumerary Capt E C Cameron to be capt in succession to Major A C Bedward a prisoner of war. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—A M N Mackenzie vice A R Knox, W H Kay vice P E Gray prom H R Overton vice E P Smith prom; T A Cubitt on the Seconded List, J Dalby vice H C Williams-Wynn prom; J C G A Hankey vice H Corbyn prom; G J C Stapylton vice L G F Gordon prom; T Bruce on the Seconded List; C M D Bruce vice H G Sandilands prom; G R M Mathew-Lannowe vice W A Robinson prom; P Wheatley vice S Lushington prom; R E F Wemyss vice C H Ford prom; C Evans in succession to Major H N Schofield who holds a Staff appointment; L S Downes vice H M Campbell prom; H D O Ward on the Seconded List; W P Monkhouse on augmentation; Lieut C W W McLean from the Canadian Local Military Forces, to be second lieut. The undermentioned sergt majors to be qrmrs with the honorary rank of lieut on augmentation :—J W May, W Bass, J Lovegrove.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts :—P Perceval instructor in range finding; F M Rickard vice H D Grier prom; A H Webb on augmentation; H C W Godfray on augmentation; C N Buzzard on augmentation; W L J Carey on the Seconded List; J O'Kinealy on augmentation; the Hon N A Hood in succession to Major F W G Tothill employed on service in South Africa. The undermentioned Warrant Officers to be qrmrs with the honorary rank of lieut :—Sergeant Major G H Hutchinson vice Honorary Capt s Firth seconded; First Class Master Gunner G Gorman to complete establishment.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Major the Hon. N de C Dalrymple Hamilton to be lieut col on augmentation.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Brevet Col C F A Turnb

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Desertion from the Militia, or even simple absenteeism remarks the *Broad arrow* is far too serious a matter to be condoned or lightly treated, but it is a question if courtsmartial followed almost inevitably by I. H. L. from suitable means for dealing with it. Many a man misses a training without any malicious intent, and turns up the following year only to spend that training in cells, wearing a convict's garb instead of her Majesty's uniform. Is it to be wondered at that such a man is lost to the service for ever after? Surely some less severe punishment would be better, especially if the man's military services are not lost to the nation. What is the use of a man spending the whole training in prison? A fine accompanied by confinement to camp or barracks, with liability to further service for double the period during which he was absent, ought to suffice. The chances of Militia deserters being caught are small, and severe punishments are not deterrent. If these were not so severe a larger proportion of absentees would probably give themselves up, whereas now they are too frightened to attempt it. It would be worth while at this time to try the experiment of a revision of procedure and punishment in this matter, and if such a reform were heralded by a general amnesty for past offendere, the Militia would enter upon a new chapter of existence of which increased popularity would be a prominent feature.

M. de Villebois-Mareuil, the French Colonel who is with the Boers, has confided some of his impressions to the French Press, and has given a very interesting account of the manner in which the agents of the Creusot factory have moved the guns in Northern Natal. Unfortunately, he says, a large part of the order which had been given to the French factory had not been executed when war was declared, but he says that the guns brought up to Ladysmith, including four long six-inch of the Canet system, caused greater regret to be felt at the absence of the rest. According to the colonel, a large part of the success which has attended the use of these guns has arisen from the marvellous aptitude of the Boers for appreciating distances. Of our enemy as a fighting man he speaks very highly. The Boers go into action with perfect steadiness and with their eyes open; they move easily, and are so alert that they multiply themselve, and they use their rifles with murderous effect, never wasting ammunition, and always retaining their fire until the decisive moment. In this way, being masters of their strength, they are men apart. Possessing such extraordinary coolness, resolution, and endurance, they belong to "a species of military elite long since disappeared."

A correspondent, writing frem Cape Town on the subject of soldiers' uniforms, says that out there, while the troopships are arriving, the monotony of khaki is of course, prevelent. Still, there are those who don the "blue jumper" as a species of mess kit, and officer of Highland regiments have their kilt and diced hose. Khaki is worn with a difference, but this difference is almost imperceptible. Except that the uniform fits a trifle better, it is practically impossible to tell on officer from an N. C. O. or private in the street until one is near enough to see the star upon his shoulder-strap. Staff officers, of course, are more easily recognisable. They wear the "Salvation Army" pattern cap with a white or khaki- coloured cap cover, and the scarlet band and gorget-patches announce their rank. In activeservice uniform—which is not generally worn in Cape Town—a thin edging of red appears in the paggri wound round the regulation khaki helmet. Officers of units have the same patch on the side of the helmet as their men. The red and blue patch of the artillery, the yellow of the engineers, the tartan of the of the Highland regiments, the twisted yellow and white paggri of the dragoons, the puce-coloured badge of the "Ram Corps," and the ordinary scarlet patch with white worsted-worked name of the line regiments (made out of ordinary shoulder-straps cut square); these are the mere commonly seen oases in a desert of khaki

Captain Mahan has been speaking about the possible results of the war, and what he has to say is as usual both interesting and instructive. In his opinion what ever the issue of the war in South Africa, Great Britain will be a greater power than it could ever have possibly been before the war took place. When the war is over, he says, Great Britain will be able to transmit to any part of the world more rapidly than ever before a great force. It will be a land force, but it will be moved by sea, and to an extent never before possible. The power of the immediate future must be a sea power, and he prophesies that the war of the future is going to be a struggle between the power on land and the power on the sea. He spoke also of the singular effect which their two wars had had in the development of the sea power of the two great English-speaking nations. He considers that the Philippine war will force the United States to become a great sea power. America, he said, would be compelled to become what Great Britain is at present; she must have a standing navy, and the most essential thing to a navy is men, not ships, but men trained and habituated to ships. Captain Mahan's words find an echo in many of the American papers, and are considered to be especially apropos to the discussion about the method of defending the Nicaraguan canal.

Apropos of the alleged cause of the underexpenditure for new construction, it is noteworthy that the Admiralty have entered into a contract with a private firm to construct a new building slip at Chatham Dockyard with the necessary workshops and other accommodation. It is proposed to spend about £150,000 for this purpose, and the slip will be of such dimensions as will permit the construction thereon of the largest battleships and cruisers. The slip will he so placed in the extension ground as to admit of vessels being launched without risk of grounding on the opposite shore of the river. It was quite time that Chatham had further facilities for the construction of the largest type of vessels, and it is to be hoped that the contractor have been told to expedite the work in order that the country should have the use of the new slip at the earliest possible moment. There can be no question that if we cannot get our vessels built by private enterprise we must largely increase the public resources in this direction, and there should be no hesitation in pushing ahead with the new slip and occupying it as soon as possible.

In connection with the remarks which Mr. Goschen made upon the subject of naval auxiliaries, a proposition of Rear-Admiral Hichborn's has special interest. The Chief Constructor of the United States Navy believes that a good system of colliers specially built should take the place of permanent coaling stations, which he says are expensive to maintain and difficult to protect, and which, moreover, add to the hazardous situation of a country at war with a naval power. Admiral Hichborn apparently contemplates coaling at sea, for he suggests that the special colliers he would build should be equipped in such a manner that they should be able to tow the men-of-war while transferring the fuel from their holds to the latter's bunkers. For a nation like Great Britain with an ample provision of coaling stations the question of providing colliers as a substitute does not arise, or at least has not the importance which it might have in the case of a power less favourably situated. Apart from this, however. it does not appear to us necessary to make special provision for coaling at sea, and certainly not to put into the special colliers any more machinery or appliances in the shape of engines or boilers than is necessary to give them a speed which will enable them to make their voyages expeditiously. It has to be remembered that any additional machinery placed in the vessel must reduce her coal stowage, and if adequate arrangments are made for insuring that the vessel will arrive safely at her destination, it is more to the purpose to have her full of coal than anything else.

The Commander-in-Chief at the Nore is energetically promoting the establishment of a Royal Sailors' Home at Chatham. of which that important naval depot stands greatly in need. The Admiralty have promised liberal support, and the rank and file, whose interests Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith so largely advocates, have not been backward [illegible] share. The Home is to be on the lines of those at Portsmouth and Devonport, where men can obtain their beer, a beverage, we are glad to say, much more in demand at those institutions than spirits—unfortunately interests clash at Chatham The Bishop of Rochester advocates a temperance institution as preferable to the scheme of naval officers. We commend to that eminent divine the opinion of his brother, the Bishop of Newcastle, one of our great promoters of temperance, who, while Vicar of Portsea and Canon of Winchester, was on the committee of the Portsmouth Sailors' Home, and asserted that of two evils choose the least. It were better to supply men with unadulterated liquor at the Home than let them swallow the poison that unscrupulous people retailed outside.

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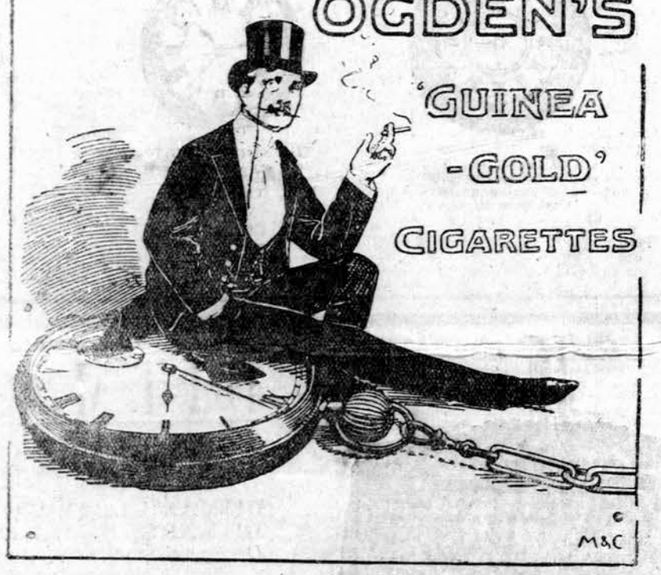

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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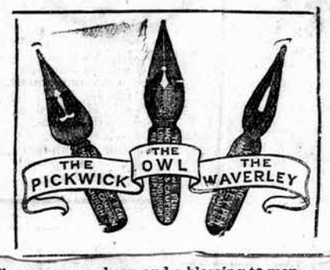

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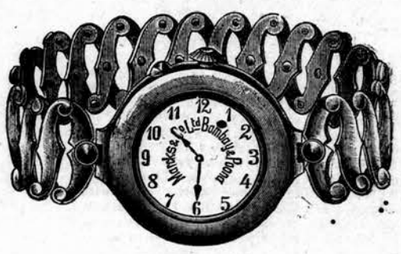

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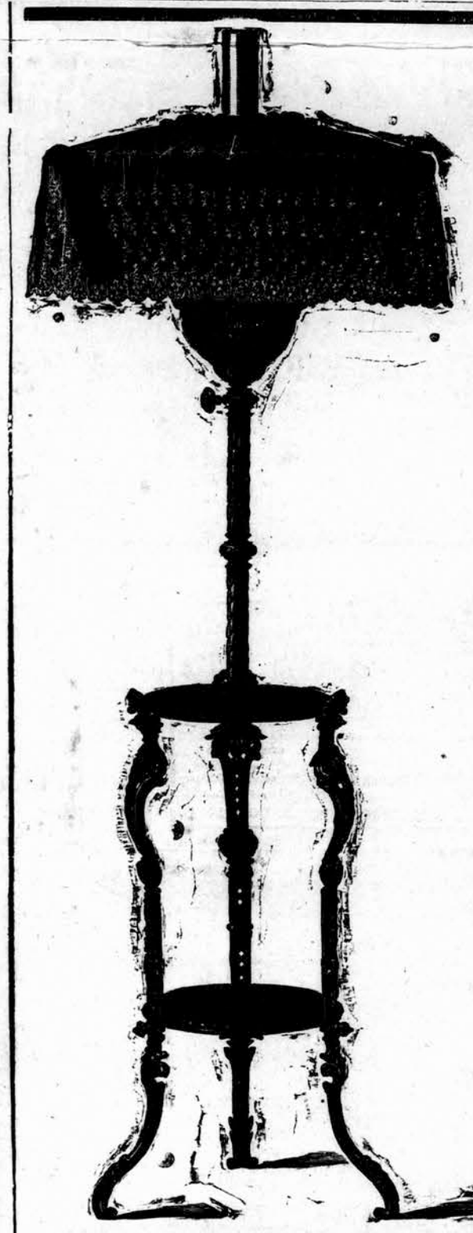

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